

# The Cameron Herald

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## NOTABLE NEWS EVENTS IN PICTURES



**HERO OF SUB TRAGEDY**  
Lloyd Maness, electrician's mate aboard the Squalus, made possible the escape of 33 of his shipmates when he closed compartment door amidships in crisis. His dutiful act sealed doom of 26 others.



**TEXAS QUADRUPLTS GO FOR THEIR FIRST RIDE**  
—Mrs. W. E. Badgett, of Galveston, Tex., takes her quadruplets, youngest in America, for their first airing in a special baby carriage. They are Joyce, Jeraldine, Jeannette and Joan.



**ITS MISSION OF MERCY COMPLETED IN SEA EPIC**  
—the rescue bell is seen back aboard the salvage ship Falcon at the scene of Squalus submarine disaster in which 26 men perished and 33 others were brought to surface from ocean's floor.



**WOMAN SNARES RECORD BLUE MARLIN SWORDFISH**  
—Mrs. Henry Sears (left) of Greenwich, Conn., stands beside the record 730 pound Marlin swordfish she landed off Bahamas.



**RACES FOR HIS LIFE**  
—This workman won a close race with death when miscalculations almost caused him to be caught by this falling wall, in Detroit, Mich. He succeeded, in, getting clear before the wall collapsed.



**LASO LASSIES FROM TEXAS ON PARADE IN CAPITAL ENROUTE TO FAIR**  
—A group of 150 lariat-twirling lassies from Thomas Jefferson High School in San Antonio, Texas, strut their stuff outside Union Station, Washington, D. C., on stop-over en route to World's Fair.



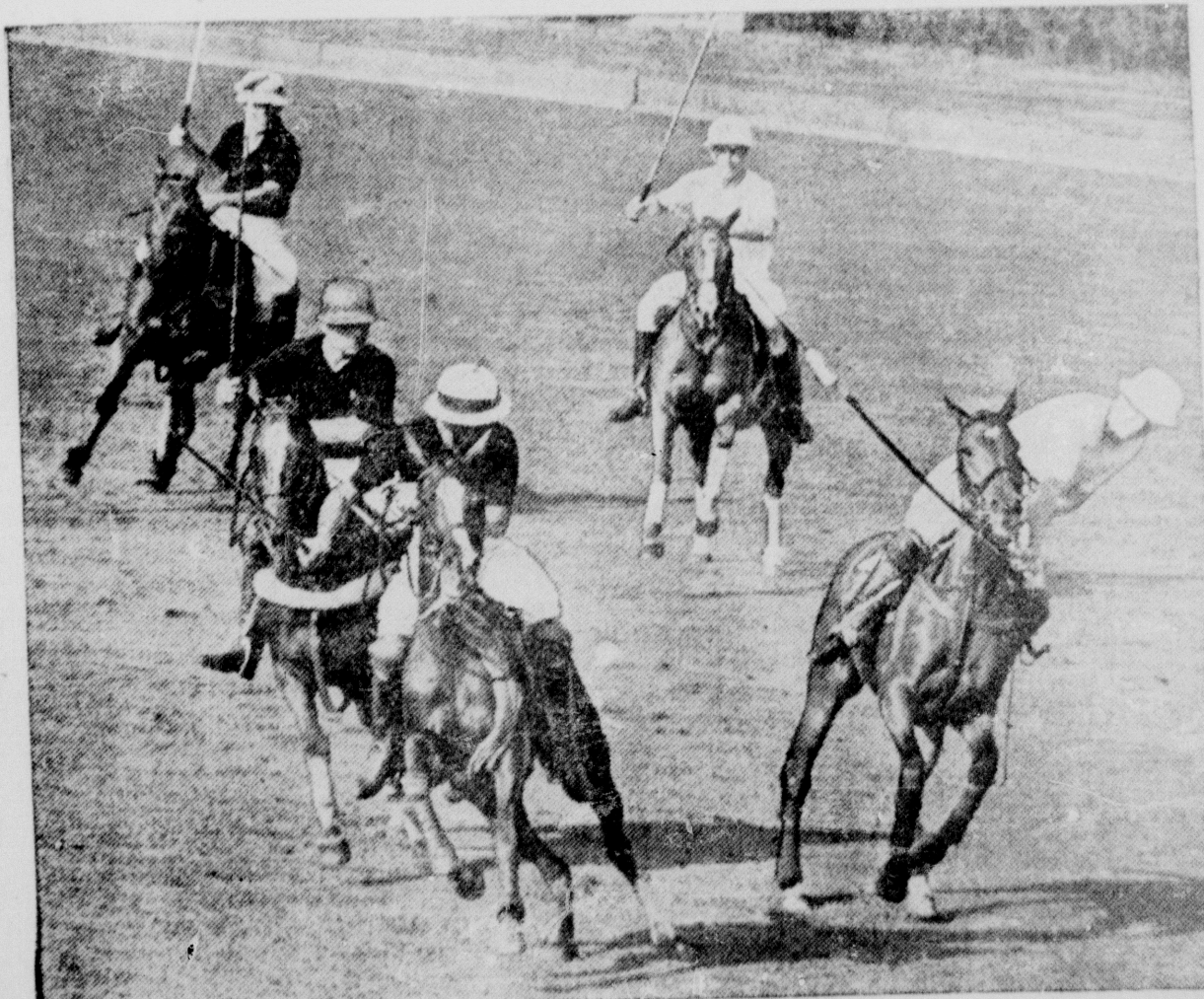
**PERSHING GETS TO SEE THE CROSSES IN FLANDERS FIELD ONCE AGAIN**  
Recovering from a recent illness, General Pershing, age 79, arrives in Paris to tour war cemeteries. There are 2,400 different burial places and 15,000 isolated graves of American soldiers in Europe. A total of 75,636 registered American soldiers are buried overseas. The five main cemeteries are: Surenne, Belleau Wood, Bony, Argonne, in France; and Brookwood in England.



**GETS FIRST TICKET**  
—W. J. Eek, of Washington, D. C., bought the first ticket sold for initial regular passenger flight of the Dixie Clipper across the Atlantic, June 28th.



**HUGE CROWDS VIEW KING AND QUEEN ON WHIRLWIND TOUR OF CITY**  
—King George and Queen Elizabeth acknowledge the cheers greeting the appearance of Their Majesties at the World's Fair, during their visit to New York. More than three million persons lined the streets through which the party sped to obtain a glimpse of the Royal couple.



**AMERICANS DOWN INVADING BRITISH POLO TEAM IN FIRST ENCOUNTER**  
Tommy Hitchcock, right, executes a back hand from the near side, under his horse's neck to turn the play away from the American territory, closely followed by Mike Phipps, as the American team downed the British International side, 11-7, at Meadowbrook, L. I. Aidan Roark has his eye on the ball, and is backed up by Gerald Balding, dark cap, and Eric Tyrell Martin, rear left.



# Pioneer Woman Has Lived 91 Years in Texas

By LOUISE PREECE

Route 4, Box 1, Austin, Texas.

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RS. Bettie A. Gilmer, age 91, who lives at the Confederate Women's Home, 3710 Cedar Street, Austin, Texas, is believed to be the oldest

life-time resident of Austin. She was born there August 19, 1847. Her father, Dr. John E. Elgin, was one of Austin's first physicians.

"My father established a practice here, then went to Tennessee for my mother," Mrs. Gilmer said. "On the day father and mother arrived in Austin the Congress of the Republic was holding its last session."

"My mother was very delicate and, as a consequence, pioneer life was hard on her. She was not strong enough to endure the hardships and deprivations of those early times. Most of the homes were frame with small window panes; windows were raised and held in place with sticks. In summertime the window sash would be taken out entirely. There were no door or window screens, no mosquito netting until the first railroad was built into Austin. Our home, of small frame construction, had but three rooms, and was exceedingly hot during summer. We tried to cool it by hanging wet towels in doorways where winds could blow on them."

"We had drouths—worse drouths than we have now. During long drouths wells dried up and water had to be hauled in barrels. Negroes took our clothes to the river to wash."

## Pioneer Food

"The pioneer food, mostly jerked beef, was difficult for mother to eat and digest. Hardly any one tried to raise vegetables, or fruits, or keep much cows. Provisions were freighted from Port Lavaca and Indianola in ox-drawn wagons. In muddy weather, if a wagon bogged down, the oxen would be taken out of the yoke and the wagon left where it stalled. No one stood guard over the wagon and no one robbed its

contents during the driver's absence. Sometimes there would be a lapse of six months before a freight wagon arrived with provisions, chiefly flour and molasses."

"The first ice I ever saw was when my brother had typhoid fever. We hung up wet sheets to evaporate and did everything we could to keep his room cool. Finally a wagon came up from Port Lavaca loaded with ice. It cost 75c a pound. Father bought two pounds and how we conserved that ice."

"Our only church was a little log house. I was the first infant baptized in Austin, the ceremony conducted by a traveling missionary bishop. Since there was no diocese until after 1850 I was actually older than the diocese itself."

"Although Austin was in the raw pioneer stage, it was the center of social activities. There were many parties and balls. I was 4 years old when I attended the inaugural ball that celebrated Governor Peter Bell's second term of office."

"Mirabeau B. Lamar, known as 'the father of Texas education,' and one time President of the Republic, taught me arithmetic. He was often a guest in our home."

## At Gen. Houston's Inauguration

"While still a little girl I represented one of the States at the inauguration of Gen. Sam Houston as Governor of Texas. I was too young to remember which State I represented. General Houston was of courtly bearing, liked little girls and I was one of several to visit him in the Governor's mansion. I was 16 years old when he died."

"A doctor's life in those days was different from what it is now. Most of my father's practice was in the family homes of the pioneers, and he rode horseback when calling on patients. He had two horses and a mule. A buggy would have been useless, for there were no roads, just pathways. Father was proud of that little mule, for it saved his life. One night, when something

went wrong with our horses, he rode the mule to call on a patient. While passing an arroyo the little mule shied, tossed its head and snorted. Father guessed rightly, from the way the mule acted, that Indians were near by and that his best chance of escape was to have the mule jump the arroyo. The arroyo was deep and wide but the mule made the jump allright and father escaped just as the Indians charged, yelling and brandishing their tomahawks."

## Indians Raided Austin Frequently

"Pioneers had their troubles—more troubles than folks of today. They got used to hardships and didn't mind them so much but did mind the Indians who raided Austin frequently, killing people and stealing everything they could lay their hands on. One night a man came into town with a fine saddle horse. Afraid the Indians would steal it, he lay down to sleep with the horse in his hand. Along in the night he was awakened by an Indian cutting the horse while another Indian stood over him with raised tomahawk. Knowing he would be killed if he didn't remain motionless, he feigned sleep while the two Indians walked away with the horse."

"Buffalo hides and buffalo meat were plentiful and cheap. You could buy a dressed buffalo hide for about \$2.50. Men had overcoats made of them and women used them for carpets and for rugs."

The first State capitol was a little frame building. When the legislature was not in session we used it for dances and other social gatherings. I have danced in the first and the second State Capitol buildings. The second building burned down."

"Some attention was paid to styles in those days, but less attention than now. Before the railroad came to Austin, most women and men wore home-made

clothing, spun from wool and cotton on old-fashioned spinning wheels. Hoop-skirts and bustles were stylish and worn by all women. Corsets, laced tightly, made our waists small. No woman without a small waist was considered well-dressed, regardless of what she wore."

## Rouge in Bad Repute

"Girls wore their hair frizzled. We oiled our hair with sweet oil and braided it. The few women who used rouge would not admit it. Rouge was in bad repute. During the War Between the States, Austin stores ran out of millinery, so we women made our own hats out of plaited corn stalks. They were pretty and becoming. We would pull the brims over our eyes with a string

States was that of shoes. We had no custom-made shoes, due to the Yankee blockade of the Mississippi river. One shoe-maker in Austin had enlisted and gone away to fight the Yanks. The women had to make their own shoes—cloth tops—sewn on to home-tanned leather soles. Mother kept me fairly well shod as the result of an old blackcloth suit that had been discarded by my uncle. She made the tops to my shoes from this old suit."

"As a child, Austin stands out in my memory for its few inconspicuous buildings. Store buildings were one-story frame or rock, residences adobe and frame, but all small. Later my uncle, Wash Hill, built the largest home in Austin, an 8-room 2-story frame. It was called 'Hill's Folly,' because no one in that time believed that such an immense house was needed by one family for living quarters."

Mrs. Gilmer has two living sons, one in San Antonio, one in Philadelphia, and six grandchildren. She visits them frequently. Her age does not keep her from taking an active interest in current local and national affairs."

Last summer the Lions Club, of Austin, paid tribute to her in its "old timers" program. Their special guest at a luncheon, she was awarded a prize for being the oldest resident of Austin. When the prize was handed her she got up and thanked the Lions with a neat little speech."



MRS. BETTIE A. GILMER  
3710 Cedar St., Austin,  
Texas.



"Arroyo was deep and wide but the mule made the jump all right just as the Indians charged, yelling and brandishing their tomahawks."

and look conquettishly at the men. "The most serious wearing apparel problem during the War Between the

## Facts About the Soybean

By GARLAND FARMER  
Henderson, Texas.

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HE soybean has been cultivated in China and Japan since ancient times and in extent of uses and value is the most important legume now grown in those countries."

The soybean was introduced into the United States as early as 1804 and for many years was regarded more as a botanical curiosity than as a plant of economic importance. Since 1890 nearly all of the State agricultural stations have experimented with soybeans, and many bulletins have been published dealing wholly or partly with the crop. Previous to the numerous introductions by the United States Department of Agriculture, beginning in 1898, there were not more than eight varieties of soybeans grown in the United States. With the introduction from Asiatic countries of varieties suited to the wide range of soil and climatic conditions in the United States, the soybean has assumed great importance in recent years and offers far-reaching possibilities to the future agriculture of this country."

## Acreage Increases Rapidly

The soybean has been used mainly for forage purposes in the United States, but as a forage crop alone it would not likely become one of the major field crops. The acreage in soybeans has increased very rapidly during the last decade. Previous to 1917 considerably less than 500,000 acres were grown. In 1924 there were more than 2,500,000 acres, of which 1,000,000 were grown for hay, 932,000 for pasture and silage, and 613,000 for the production of seed. Although the increase in acreage has been general over the eastern part of the United States, the most marked increases have occurred in the Corn Belt and adjoining States and a few of the Southern States."

About 6,000,000 acres were planted to soybeans in the United States in 1937, with a yield of from 50,000,000 to 55,000,000 bushels, bringing a price of from 80c to \$1 per bushel. This does not include thousands of acres planted for hay purpose. The 1936 crop was only about 30,000,000 bushels, but the average price was around \$1.50 per bushel."

For a few years the outstanding States in the growing of soybeans were: Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Kansas, Nebraska and both the Dakotas, but more recently the South has awakened to the usefulness of the beans and considerable acreage has been planted to it."

## Rotates Soybean and Corn

It has been particularly successful in corn-producing areas; in fact one farmer stated he had rotated corn and soybeans four times without even having to break his land, so thoroughly did the soybean roots pulverize his soil. This tendency of soybean roots should be

kept in mind by farmers who have hilly land, for unless these hills are well terraced they may lose some soil through erosion."

E. A. Miller, extension agronomist of the Texas A. & M. College, has this to say about soybeans:

"The soybean is adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of a large part of the cotton region. It will grow on practically any soil that produces cowpeas successfully. However, seed production varies greatly from year to year depending on weather conditions, and yields are uncertain."

"Soybeans are well adapted to plant in alternate rows with corn or grain sorghum and also to follow after oats or other small grain in East Texas."

"The seed bed should be prepared at least as well as that for cotton, corn or grain sorghum. It pays to have the land well prepared."

"Some good varieties are the Laredo, Mammoth, Mammoth Yellow, Biloxi and Ototoan. The Laredo is the most popular variety for hay. It has the advantage of being resistant to root knot caused by nematodes and hence it is better adapted to sandy soils. The Mammoth, a cross between the Mammoth Yellow and Biloxi, is the most shatter proof and is rich in oil."

"The crop is planted very similar to the way in which cotton is planted with an ordinary planter. The cultivation is also similar to that of other row crops, by giving enough shallow cultivation to keep down weeds."

"Soybeans should be harvested for hay as soon as the pods begin to form, as otherwise a coarse woody hay would be produced."

## Many Uses of Soybeans

While the value of soybean as a feed and legume crop had quite a bit to do with its increased acreage, there is no doubt but that chemistry was the driving force to place soybeans among six leading farm money crops in the United States, and also landed them on the Chicago Board of Trade."

A leading automobile manufacturer was one of the first to introduce soybeans into industry, using them to make varnish, gears, wheels and other parts of automobiles. The oil from the soybeans is also used for enamels, shock absorbers and core oils; the meal for distributor heads, horn buttons and knobs—parts that were well without chipping, scratching or corroding."

Other industries use soybean oil to make soaps, textiles, paints, sprays and many other products. With its high protein content, the bean has value as a human food and as a feed for livestock, except hogs. Packing house buyers dock soybean-fattened hogs from \$2 to \$3 per 100 pounds; they claim the bean produces a "rubber pork." In some Oriental countries it is the principal diet of millions of people."

Not long ago Dr. H. E. Barnard told the Mississippi Farm Chemurgic Conference that the soybean would very likely become the source of artificial wool, which has already been made from milk casein, and the protein from soybeans is very similar to that of the casein of milk."

This article is not intended to encourage a grower to plunge into a crop with which he may be unfamiliar, but the little soybean is certainly worthy of the attention of every one who is interested in rounding out a well-balanced farm program."

## Aboard the Submarine

By HANSON W. BALDWIN  
(The New York Times)

THREE recent submarine disasters—the "Squalus," off Portsmouth, New Hampshire; the "Thetis," in Liverpool Bay, England, and the "Phenix," in Cam Ranh Bay, off the Chinese coast, emphasize the danger to men who make up the crews of under-sea craft."

Aboard the Squalus were 59 men, but 33 were rescued. Aboard the Thetis were 102 men, but 4 were rescued. Aboard the Phenix were 63 men, none rescued. Loss of the 98 men aboard the British submarine, Thetis, was the worst submarine disaster in history. During the last century about 1,200 men have lost their lives in submarine tragedies."

A submarine is a double-hulled vessel, the inner or "pressure" hull built as much like a cylinder as possible (tapering down in diameter at both ends) and of great rugged strength to withstand the crushing pressure of sea water (88.4 pounds per square in. at 200 feet) when the ship is submerged. Around the heavy inner hull is built a lighter outer hull, and the compartments between the two hulls form the fuel and ballast tanks, the latter capable of being flooded by means of large valves controlled from within the ship. When a submarine submerges the ballast tanks are filled with water; when it arises to the surface compressed air forces the water from ballast tanks. On top of the pressure hull is the superstructure, which forms supports for the deck gratings on which you walk. Rising above the superstructure is the conning tower (a pressure-proof addition, with concave ends, to the inner hull) and above that the bridge, used only for surface cruising."

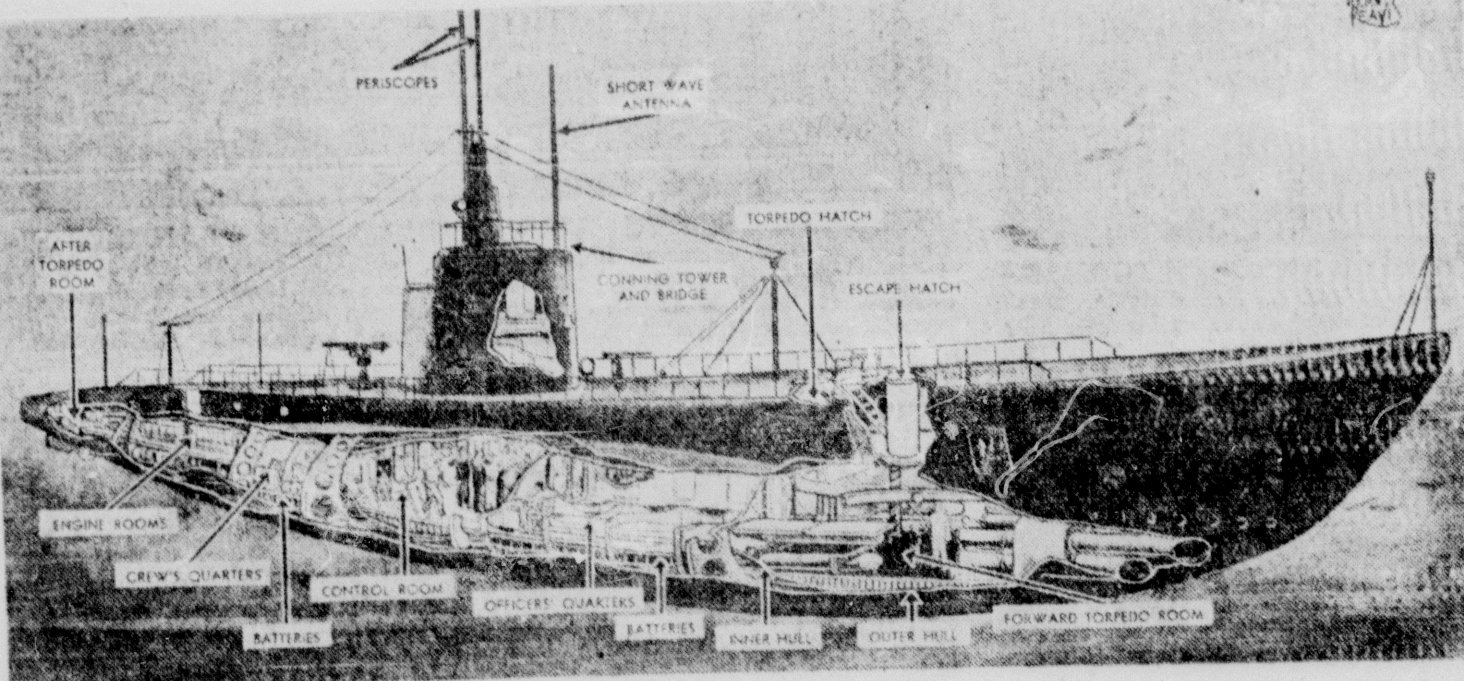
## Crew's Compartment

The crew's compartment has thirty bunks, washbasins, two little showers—perhaps a yard square—and a rack of little metal drawers, where the men

keep their toilet kits. Still farther aft are the two engine rooms, with the Diesels and electric motors. And in the extreme stern is the after torpedo room, with four more tubes and bunks for twelve more men."

Such is the modern submarine—somber and awesome in its black paint on the outside, a gleaming thing of white paint and shining steel within. It is a craft where hardships, danger and discomfort are paramount, and its crew of five or six officers and forty to sixty men, specially selected and trained, walk with death and have small pay as recompense."

They must guard against the dread



One of the late model submarines of the United States Navy.

of all submarines—chlorine gas from the batteries, or the spectacular but less dangerous "blue fire"—the rapid burning of hydrogen gas which may be given off by some batteries and which may accumulate in pockets around the interior of the craft, unnoticed until it flares into flame."

## Most Modern Instruments

The men have the most modern instruments and devices to protect them, but these serve during ordinary times only to remind them of the hazards of their lives. There are instruments for detecting gas in the air—smoke masks; the new mosem "lung," or escape apparatus; escape hatches, oxygen flasks, air-conditioning and air-purifying apparatus. There are red arrows on the gauges, each a limit of safety beyond which death may wait, one pointing to about 260 feet on the depth gauge (submarines can dive deeper—perhaps to

sibility greater than in any other type of vessel—should experience a more informal discipline, but a more thorough technical training; should be bound by ties of necessity and vital interest which make them perhaps the most skilled team afloat."

## Old and New Types

The submarine of World War days displaced about 500 tons. The type most generally favored now, however, displaces between 900 and 1,600 tons (surface), has six to ten torpedo tubes (with double that number of torpedoes), and mounts one "wet-mount" gun of from 3 to 5 inches in caliber, as well as a number of anti-aircraft machine guns."

But there have been other changes. Submarines in war days had a surface speed of 10 to 15 knots. Today they have a speed of 18 to 21 knots. But

(Continued on Page 7, column 1)



# CURRENT COMMENT

By R. L. PASCHAL

409 E. Weatherford St., Fort Worth, Tex.

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## Airplane Service Across the Atlantic

ON June 28th passenger airplane service across the Atlantic was inaugurated. The dream and hope of many years was realized when the 41½-ton Pan-American flying boat, Dixie Clipper, last product of engineering science, took off from Long Island, N. Y., on its first regularly scheduled airplane flight between this country and the Old World, opening a new era in aviation. Full carrying capacity of the ship is 72 passengers with sleeping quarters for 40 passengers and flight decks comparable to a big ocean ship.

Twelve years before a lone flyer, Charles Lindbergh, in the "Spirit of St. Louis," took off from New York one morning and landed in Paris next day. Others had crossed the Atlantic before Lindbergh in a non-stop flight. In 1919, Captain John Alcock of England and his American aviator, Lieut. A. W. Brown, flew from St. John's, New Foundland, to Clifden, Ireland, in 16 hours and 12 minutes. A month earlier, three sea planes of the United States Navy, at the instance of Josephus Daniels, then Secretary of the Navy, started for Europe by the Azores. The first to reach Europe was Lieut. Commander A. Read, who flew from New York via Portugal and Spain to Portsmouth, England, in 57 hours and 16 minutes flying time. To Commander Read is due the honor of the first transoceanic flight.

The Pacific was conquered nearly four years ago. The China Clipper, a Pan-American flying boat, inaugurated the service by completing her first transpacific flight from San Francisco to Manila on November 29, 1935. The ship carried from the start both mail and passengers. The service was soon extended to Hong Kong.

## Crime

There have been several bank robberies of late in Texas, but in no case was the robber long at freedom. Capable, alert and intelligent officers soon had them in the toils. These officers are doing much to make those with

criminal instincts hesitate before entering a career of crime.

Crime never pays, but some young men think otherwise. Pity that any young man, harboring criminal thoughts, does not sit down and deliberately weigh the consequences. The breaks are all against him. Nine times out of ten he is caught and either hanged or electrocuted or sent to the penitentiary.

## Gasoline Taxes

According to figures of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, motorists of the United States paid a total State gasoline tax of \$766,853,000 in 1938. New York led all the States, collecting from motorists \$66,132,000; Pennsylvania was second with \$51,914,000. Next in order were California and Ohio, followed by Texas, which collected taxes amounting to \$42,720,000. Oklahoma motorists paid State taxes on gasoline to the amount of \$13,905,000. The per capita tax on gasoline in Oklahoma and Texas was about \$6 or \$7, probably a little higher than for any other State with exception of California.

For every gallon of this gasoline the national government collected one cent in tax, making the total tax paid by motorists a little more than \$1,000,000,000. If we count the tax as one-third of the retail price to purchaser, then motorists of the United States paid out about \$3,000,000,000 for gasoline in 1938.

## Newspaper Reading

Every good citizen should take at least three papers, which we mention in order of their importance: his county paper, his church paper, and a paper dealing with his vocation. Where there are children, there should be a suitable paper or magazine taken for them.

The farmers in the West and Southwest have always been a reading people. About thirty years ago a Kansan replied to a New Yorker, who sneered at the ignorance of Kansans, by quoting figures to show that Kansans kept better informed than did New Yorkers by reading papers and periodicals of all kinds, although Kansas is distinctly an agricultural State.

There has been a constant increase

in number of papers taken by farmers since that date. A survey recently made by the National Fertilizer Association on the reading habits of farmers revealed the fact that they read more weekly newspapers than they did ten years ago, and that more than 70 per cent of the farmers of America subscribe to some kind of newspaper.

Newspapers, as a whole, carry more informative matter than any other kind of publication. Everyone of us should read newspapers and read them thoroughly. To keep well informed on current happenings is worthwhile. A good conversationalist is usually one who reads a great deal, especially local and national happenings that appear in newspapers.

## Neutrality

The question of neutrality in wars between foreign countries is receiving the best thought of our President, our Secretary of State, and Committees of the House and Senate. By the time this is read Congress may have passed a revised neutrality law. Secretary Hull believes that any trade with foreign countries at war will place us on the side of one of the warring countries, but points out that it would be disastrous to this country to declare an embargo on all foreign trade. In the past it has been found impossible to write a neutrality act that did not place us on the side of the stronger nation. We passed the first neutrality law in 1935, making it mandatory on the President to issue a proclamation forbidding the sale of arms and munitions to either of two countries at war. A little later, Italy began the subjugation of Ethiopia; she could get all the arms and munitions she needed from Germany and her own factories, but could not get gasoline from those sources. As gasoline was not considered a munition of war, she could get all she wished from America for her tanks and airplanes. Ethiopia needed arms and munitions. By the terms of the act, we could not sell these things to her; so, in effect, we were on the side of Italy, although the sympathies of most Americans were on the side of Ethiopia.

At this time much the same condi-

taxing it at so much per square inch billions of more dollars could be raised for more tax spending. Looks like a cinch. We gotta have air for our lungs, our tires, our windmills and for running the government. Here's a natural resource that has been overlooked. I am surprised some great statesman has not thought of this before.

Medical science has done and is doing everything possible to cure human ills, although we still have bad colds and that dark brown taste. A new treatment, said to have met with success, is freezing. You are frozen up to a certain point, then thawed out. Science may have something. In course of time it may be possible not only to cure many human ills by freezing, but many economic ills. So far we have tried to cure economic ills by turning on the heat. Now let's try freezing.

Wife believes in signs and wonders so much that when she killed a snake the other day she told me to hang it on the fence, underside up. I did as directed, sneering at her age-old superstition, but in two hours there fell a fine rain. "I told you so," said wife. "You men think you know it all, but what you don't know about snakes and their ability to make rain would fill a scrap book."

Setting aside certain weeks for honoring certain commodities has caused some one to suggest a national soap week. That's a bright idea. We need a good clean-up—physically, morally and politically. But what kind of soap to use is the burning question? Shall we use one of a half dozen brands recommended over the radio, each announcer saying his brand is the outcleanest, outlastingest and outsmelliest soap in the world. Without doubt—high pressure radio selling to the contrary notwithstanding—the best soap to remove dirt is old-fashioned lye soap. I can remember when about the only soap we had was home-made lye soap, and the country was a lot cleaner then than it is now. At least, there were no investigations about un-American activities or the use of WPA funds in State congressional elections.

An eminent physician says that an ache in the stomach is not always a stomachache—that it could be a headache, a heartache, or a backache. The nervous system, while telephoning pain to the brain sometimes gets the wrong number, declares the eminent doc., and central plugs in on the heart instead of the stomach. Glad I got wise to this. Next time I have a pain in the stomach I'll know it could be in some other part of the anatomy—possibly in the heart, the back, or the funny bone.

tion exists in the application of our neutrality act to China and Japan. We are not selling arms and munitions to either country; but Japan, which has control of the sea, is buying gasoline and scrap iron from us, and formerly bought airplanes, to be used in bombing not only Chinese but civilians including men, women and children. The conscience of our people has been violated, but nothing can be done about it under neutrality laws that have prevailed in the past.

## Town Forests

Our national government has developed many national forests, all of esthetic value to the country and many a source of national income.

Common ownership of land is no new thing in America. When Cortez came to Mexico in 1540, he found that villages owned land in common, a form of ownership that has persisted to the present day; under Cardenas, Mexico's President, there has been a great increase in this communally-owned tracts. Boston Common goes back to the first settlement, when Boston was a cow pasture owned by the village.

Perhaps the oldest town forest in this country is that owned by Newington, New Hampshire, since 1710. At present there are 1,097 town forests in twenty-seven of our States. They cover 2,889,005 acres, and 143,000,000 trees have been planted upon them; they range in size from 100 to 6,000 acres. The income of these forests is from wood used as fuel and as timber. It has been profitable to employ trained men to look after the larger forests, net income per acre from which is said to range from \$2 up. As years go by, forests increase in value and can become an important source of income for towns. Even now, several towns are paying practically all expenses of government and schools from proceeds of their forests.

Towns in Germany, France and Switzerland have had community-owned forests for centuries. One covering 4,200 acres, owned by Zurich in Switzerland, yields an annual income of \$12 per acre.

In this country, as in Europe, land not well adapted to agriculture is bought for forests. New York leads all the States with more than half the total, 578 forests; Pennsylvania has 134, Massachusetts, 105.

Here in the Southwest we might take a lesson from these Eastern States. Much land in Eastern parts of Oklahoma and Texas, rather poor for farming, might be bought by towns, trees planted, and a sure source of forest income established. Even in the central and western portions of Texas and Oklahoma, lands along creeks and rivers might be converted into profitable forests. It is surely the part of wisdom to look forward to the day when our supply of native trees will become exhausted.

## Paper From Southern Pine

Many years ago the supply of fir growing in New England, from which pulp for newsprint is made, was almost exhausted, and American publishers had to turn to Canada for much of their newsprint. It is only a question of time when Canada will be denuded of these trees, which are small and of slow growth. Pine trees from several acres are required to furnish paper enough for a single issue of some of our great Sunday dailies.

An adequate supply of woodpulp for the future is now no longer a problem, due largely to two men. They recognized that second-growth pine of the South would furnish an inexhaustible supply of pulp for newsprint if it could be properly processed.

One of these men was Francis Patrick Garvin, late head of the Chemical Foundation, which has made this country almost independent of Europe; the other was the late Charles Holmes Herty, a chemist, who had great faith in the ultimate destiny of the South and who believed that the South's common pine could be made into newsprint. After much experiment, he found a way to extract cheaply the turpentine, comparatively small, from this pine so as to make the pulp available for newsprint-making. Neither of these scientists lived to see the fruition of their work, but did have the satisfaction of knowing that a \$6,000,000

mill was being built near Lufkin, Texas, to manufacture newsprint in large quantities for Southern newspapers.

## Cotton and Insects

It is said on authority of those who have made thorough investigation that insects levy an annual toll of \$173,000,000 on the cotton crop of the United States. The cotton grower has to fight the boll worm, the pink boll worm, grasshoppers, leaf hoppers, caterpillars of various kind, and most destructive of all, the boll weevil. This war against insects means time, work and money.

Due to the fact that our Agricultural Department paid scant attention to the complaints and warnings of the cotton growers in the Southern part of Texas until it was too late to take efficient action, the boll weevil advanced from the Rio Grande to the James river in Maryland, over a period of about twenty-five years. Now cotton growers everywhere, except in a few restricted sections, have a hard fight to rescue even a part of their cotton crop from the ravages of this insect.

Government, both State and national, has now learned its lesson, and is aiding the farmers in preventing the spread of insects. The zeal of the county agents in this fight cannot be too warmly commended.

The farmers themselves have associations to disseminate information about the most effective means of curbing the ravages of insects. Farmers formerly worked as individuals, now they are co-operating for the common good. The boll weevil has done more than all other factors and agencies combined to teach our farmers the need of working together.

## Legion Officer Warns

"With the United States facing fully as serious a situation today as it did in 1917 because of the forces of Nazis, Fascists and Socialists, it is high time a campaign be started to preserve the American form of government," James T. Crawley, of Kosciusko, Miss., national vice-commander of the Southern area of the American Legion, warned the first division of Texas, meeting June 18th at Hotel Adolphus, Dallas.

"In 1917 we fought an enemy from without our borders," Mr. Crawley said, "but today we are waging a war against enemies who are attacking us from within."

"These organizations are penetrating the homes, schools, many colleges and even churches with their doctrines. In many instances they are creeping into labor organizations, may be forming tenant unions and other organizations to hide their true purposes. Unscrupulous politicians are seizing upon these fantastic ideas with schemes for the furtherance of their causes. When objections are raised to these organizations, it is pointed out that the right of free speech protects them. America's forefathers never intended for nations across the sea to send agents here to teach alien doctrines. Every foreigner who does not profess loyalty to our form of government should be shipped back to the country of his birth. It is high time that the teaching of Americanism be started in homes, the churches and schools," declared Mr. Crawley.

## GIGANTIC MISS

The index finger of the Statue of Liberty, in New York harbor, is 8 feet long. Her nose is four and one-half feet in length, her mouth three feet wide. It is a distance of 17 feet from her chin to the top of her head.—World Almanac.

## The Great American Home



## Grass Root Reveries

By JOE GANDY  
Winnboro, Texas.

(Copyright 1939, by the Southwest Magazine Co.)

JULY came in with a whoop and a bang. We celebrate July too seriously and too carelessly. Last year 8,720 persons were killed in accidents July 4th, and this year it is hoped more caution will be observed in celebrating an independence that our forefathers fought and bled for 160 years ago. Independence has slipped a cog since old Patrick Henry thundered his defiance to the whole British empire. Independence is now car-marked and trail-branded out of Washington. We are the little dogies that the herd boss rounds up and drives up the long dusty trail.

The King and Queen are now back home and I hope they liked our hospitality and our democratic institutions. It is said King Edward laughed when a spectator, out of the big crowd that greeted him in New York City, waved a hand and shouted: "Hello, George, old pal, glad to see you." But Londoners were terribly shocked at the spectator's "rude greeting." They thought the remark undignified and unbecoming a great sovereign. Maybe so. Londoners, however, must bear in mind that in America a king is not a sacred somebody but a plain mortal, no better than the average good American citizen.

While on the subject of kings, they ain't what they used to be. Dictators have muscled in and taken away their jobs. At that, modern kings are better off than kings in biblical times. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, not only lost his job as king but had to eat grass with the oxen. If a biblical king failed to balance the budget or failed to lay up enough corn to last seven lean years he was put on the spot and taken for a ride.

The bountiful crops of vegetables and fruits in many sections of Texas this year is going to keep the old pressure canner going at tops for several months. This is the best news I know of and it should be put on the front pages of all newspapers. But not a chance. The front page daily is reserved for killings, highjackings, kidnappings, wars and rumors of wars, fatal auto

and airplane crashes, political backwash, etc. What constitutes news these times is not always left up to the editor. He must print what the dear public want to read.

The big Dixie Clipper—flying across the Atlantic—now clips off in a few hours what it took Christopher Columbus three months to clip off. Nevertheless, Columbus should have some credit for all this progress. True, he found nobody over here but painted savages, yet he knew where Indians could live white men could live—off the Indians—so he rushed back home for more ships to bring over more Spaniards to live off more Indians until Uncle Sam got big enough to kick out the Spaniards, the Indians, the British, and turn America over to the New Dealers.

Along about now the June brides and grooms have come home from their honeymoons, counting the change to see if enough is left to start housekeeping. It takes a pile of dough these days to start housekeeping. Wife and I started housekeeping (we couldn't afford a honeymoon) on one dollar and six-bits, a bedstead, mattress, two quilts, table, bowl and pitcher and three rawhide bottomed chairs. We were happier then than we are now with all the modern paraphernalia that fills up a 5-room house.

On July 27th Mars, the little planet that kicked up such a rumpus over radio last October, will be only 36,030,000 miles from the Earth, closer than at any time since 1924. If Martians ever meant to attack the Earth they will do so July 27th when the trifling 36 billion miles can be hopped on less gasoline. Astronomers claim, if Mars is inhabited by men, that they are monstrous fellows, each man 10 times bigger than any Earthly man. Nuffed. I have a date July 27th for an airplane ride and hope I'll be 10,000 feet up in the air when, or if, the Martians attack us with those deadly death-ray machines.

Casting about for things to tax, seems our legislatures have overlooked the air, about the only thing now on the free list. By bottling up all air and



# BRIEF TEXAS NEWS---from Over the State

## NTST COLLEGE ADDS CHEMURGY COURSE

North Texas State Teachers' College, Denton, launched a chemurgy course June 7th, first of its kind in the United States.

## DEAN OF TEXAS POETS DIES

John T. Sjolander, age 88, dean of Texas poets and one time poet laureate of Texas, died at his home at Cedar Bayou, (Harris county), June 15th.

## IRON ORE REDUCTION PLANT

East Texans have subscribed \$250,000 for building an iron ore reduction plant to use the Madoras natural gas process, said O. H. Grissom, chairman of trustees.

## BIG CITRUS SEASON ENDS

Harvest of Texas' greatest fruit crop in history virtually ended in June, with growers estimating output at 15,500,000 boxes. Last season production was 11,800,000 boxes and the ten-year (1927-36) averaged 2,140,000 boxes.

## TEXAS LEADS IN BUTTER PRODUCTION

Texas' output of 56,000,000 pounds of farm butter, in 1938, is 11 per cent of the nation's total and gives the State first rank in production, according to a College Station news item.

## QUILT RECORD

Jasper News-Boy: "Something of a record, in this section at least, is claimed by Mrs. B. R. McCoy, of Peachtree community, who recently completed a quilt containing 19,756 individual pieces. She reports that the record quilt is on display at her home on the Seale farm, and that the public is invited to see it any time."

## FATHER OF 20 CHILDREN

Deport Times: "Rev. B. F. Allen, of the Minter, (Lamar county), community, is the father of 20 children, the youngest born a few days ago. He is 51 years old, has been twice married and was ordained in the ministry 20 years ago at the Deport Baptist Church."

## 100-YEAR-OLD SCRIP

City Comptroller Maunsell, of Houston, tried to cash four pieces of scrip issued against the city of Houston in 1838, 1839 and 1840, respectively, but the owner, Allen Franklin, refused to part with the scrip. Three of the notes were for \$1 and one was a \$2 note. Texas was a republic when the scrip was issued and Mirabeau B. Lamar was president of the republic.

## COMPLIMENTS TEXAS

Hugh S. Johnson, columnist, visited Texas recently and wrote this paragraph for his chain of newspapers: "Texas is not depression-proof but, judging from what you can see and hear in a couple of days, it is farther out of the dumps than any State I have seen. Considering its size, that is saying a lot. I lived here for several years. Coming back now after a long absence, its development and growth seem very striking—far beyond anything I know elsewhere."

## EFFICIENT RANCHWOMAN.

San Angelo Standard-Times: "An outstanding ranchwoman of the Christoval, (Tom Green county), section is Miss Ethel Williams, who with one hired hand, Houston Arrott, runs a four and one-half section ranch as efficiently as many a ranchman. She does all her buying and selling and much of the actual work on the ranch. She runs registered sheep as well as cattle, goats and horses on the place."

## WARN AGAINST DROWNINGS

State police warn against drownings, which have shown a marked increase this season. Those unable to swim were advised not to go into the water unless accompanied by a competent swimmer—not even to wade alone. Too many accidents result from stepping into an unexpected deep hole. Parents were especially warned to keep close check on children during picnics and other outings on streams, lakes or at the seashore. Drownings in 1938 claimed the lives of 347 persons in Texas.

## PORTS SET RECORD TONNAGE

With total exports of 18,832,326 tons through Texas ports, all tonnage records were broken during the calendar year 1938, according to tabulation received by the United States Department of Commerce. The total value of exports through Texas ports in 1938 was \$419,057,469. Imports during the calendar year 1938 were 917,815 tons, valued at \$33,389,447. Houston was the leading port in all tonnage classifications; Port Arthur second.

## TEXAS SHARE OF U. S. DEBT

Texas' share of the national debt is \$1,920,864,616, according to estimates of the Republican National Committee. This amounts to about \$32 per capita.

## 52-POUND GIRL GRADUATE

Possibly the smallest graduate to receive a diploma from a Texas high school this year is 17-year-old Mary Louise Marshall, of Beaumont. Mary Louise stands 4-feet, 1 inch and weighs 52 pounds.

## MARRIES EX-WIFE TO ANOTHER MAN

Austin American: "Shortly after obtaining a divorce, the Rev. E. J. (Mac) Hahn, of Burnet, (Burnet county), married his ex-wife to another man, Tom Hamilton. Hahn, Baptist minister, and Pauline Cox, his former wife, were married June 6, 1930."

## DEDICATE GOLIAD MONUMENT

On June 4th, at Goliad, the State of Texas dedicated a monument to the memory of the 475 men under Col. James Fannin who were in the Battle of Coleto, fought near Goliad March 19, 1836, and who, after surrendering to the Mexicans as honorable prisoners of war, later were ordered massacred by the Mexican general, Santa Anna.

## LEGISLATURE SESSION COST \$850,000

Texas' longest and most expensive legislature session came to an end June 21st. It lasted 163 days and cost the taxpayers \$850,000. There were 1,641 bills offered in both House and Senate, and 650 bills finally passed.

## BOW AND ARROW HUNTERS

Three men, Louise Horat, Manuel Gonzales and B. T. Jones, left Dallas in June for a three-week's hunt in the wilds of Mexico armed only with bows and arrows. They will hunt, among other things, Mexican lions, jaguars, ocelots and honey bears.

## ODD INCIDENT

Sherman Democrat: "Mrs. O. Parker of a local cafe, in Gunter, (Lamar county), made a sandwich and sold it to Joe Blankenship, service station operator, who went back to the station to eat his lunch. Biting into the sandwich, his teeth contacted a 'glassy object' and he went back to the cafe to protest. Mrs. Parker discovered that the 'glassy object' was the diamond from her ring, which had dropped out while she was making the sandwich."

## BLACKBERRY CENTER OF THE SOUTHWEST

Lindale, (Smith county), is the blackberry center of the Southwest. Within a 6-mile radius of Lindale are 4,000 acres in blackberries and picking of the crop will extend through June to July. The three canneries there expect to pack 75,000 cases of blackberries this season. About 2,000 pickers are required to harvest the crop.

## LAND PURCHASED FOR TEXAS NATIONAL FORESTS

Purchase of 816 acres of land for Davy Crockett National Forest and 3,570 acres for Sam Houston National Forest has been approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission, said Secretary of War Woodring, president of the commission. Land for the Davy Crockett Forest will cost \$4,687 and that for Sam Houston \$17,850.

## HOUSTON'S BODY SERVANT VISITS SAN JACINTO BATTLEFIELD

Jeff Hamilton, of Belton, Gen. Sam Houston's negro body servant, celebrated his 99th birthday by visiting the San Jacinto battlefield. The old negro believes his long life has been due to the advice given him by Gen. Houston when a young boy. "He told me always to be honest, truthful, thrifty, and to respect old people, regardless of race or color," said Jeff.

## STUDENTS AIDED BY NYA

A total of 22,806 students were given part time work on NYA aid jobs during the scholastic year just ended, State NYA Director J. C. Kellam announced. Kellam said aid was given 15,316 high school and 7,490 college students.

## WORLD'S FOURTH LARGEST DAM

The Marshall Ford Dam, on Colorado river in Texas, a short distance above Austin, will be, when completed, the fourth largest dam in the world, said Commissioner John C. Page of the Bureau of Reclamation. Height of the dam is 270 feet.

## STATE BUDGET FOR NEXT BIENNIIUM

The State's budget for the biennium beginning September 1, as authorized by appropriations of the legislature, is as follows:

Departments, \$25,088,066.  
State-supported colleges, \$17,323,476.  
Eleemosynary institutions, \$14,361,270.  
Judiciary, \$4,844,378.  
Rural school aid, \$13,651,654.  
Vocational school aid, \$1,954,664.  
Total, \$77,123,508.

The deficit in the general fund, from which a major portion of the appropriations is drawn, was reported by the treasury department to be \$17,249,789.



RECONSTRUCTED HOME OF THE LAST PRESIDENT OF THE TEXAS REPUBLIC

In beautiful Washington Park near the old town of Washington-on-the-Brazos, Washington county, is a reconstructed home that was the background of many emotional conflicts during the days of the Texas Republic. The structure, now preserved as an historic shrine, once was the dwelling of Dr. Anson Jones, last President of the Republic. Among the men who shaped the destinies of early Texas, few had more dramatic careers than Dr. Jones. Born in Massachusetts, he had more dramatic careers than Dr. Jones. Born in Massachusetts, he had more dramatic careers than Dr. Jones. Born in Massachusetts, he had more dramatic careers than Dr. Jones.

## 104-YEAR-OLD PARROT DIES

Mary Goodby, 104-year-old parrot of Forest Park Zoo, Fort Worth, died June 3rd. The parrot was given to the zoo by an elderly couple who proved its age with papers showing it had been handed down through five generations of their family, Zookeeper Hittson said.



WALTER BUCKNER, San Marcos, Texas, publisher of the San Marcos Record, was elected president of Texas Press Association at its annual meeting, in Lubbock, June 8-10.

## 37 PER CENT MOTOR VEHICLES FAULTY

A test check up of 11,688 motor vehicles by State highway patrolmen in Dallas recently showed 4,021 were defective mechanically. Some of them were practically without brakes.

## PROSPECT FOR A CASTOR BEAN INDUSTRY

The Weburn Industries, of Harrison, New Jersey, has announced it will locate a castor bean processing plant in Brownsville if farmers around there will plant 4,000 acres to the crop. Castor bean is one of the new proposed chemurgic crops.

## SELLS CLOTHES BOUGHT 65 YEARS AGO

In search of "gay ninety" garments for a pioneer jubilee, four citizens of Sonora, (Sutton county), found a suitable selection of cutaway coats, tight pants, fancy vests, derby hats, boxtoed button shoes, and bustles, frilly festooned hats and poke bonnets in the stock of a pioneer clothing firm at Fredericksburg, (Gillespie county). The store owner said the goods were bought more than 65 years ago by the founders of the firm.

## COTTON FOR ROOFING

J. W. Swope, of Waco, is among the first in Texas to enter the list of those competing for the \$10,000 prize offered by the Texas Legislature for devising a new use for cotton that will consume 300,000 or more bales. Swope has patented a roofing material, the basic factor of which is cotton duck, Uvalde rock asphalt and cotton seed oil.

## LIVES ALONE AT 90

The Marshall News-Messenger printed a good story about Miss Ruth Lemmons, age 90, who lives alone in her own home in Cass county, eight miles northeast of Jefferson. Miss Ruth is an old maid and proud of it. She has lived alone 14 years, was born in Cass county, cooks her own meals, does her own housekeeping, draws her own well water and can read a newspaper without eye-glasses. Her reason for living alone, she says, is because she "don't want to be bossed by anybody." Her nearest neighbor lives one mile away and her only surviving relative is a sister, Mrs. Era Harwell, of Ida Bell, near Texarkana. When asked if she were not afraid to live alone she replied: "No, God takes care of me."

## CUTS NEW TEETH AT 79

Mrs. Mellecan Turner, age 79, of Emory, (Rains county), is cutting a new set of teeth. After wearing false teeth for a number of years she has had to remove them to make room for her new teeth.

## DAUGHTER OF LAFITTE'S BOAT-SWAIN DIES

Mrs. Laura Stubbs, age 85, who claimed her father, Charles Nathan Tilton, was once a boatswain on Pirate Jean Lafitte's boat, died near Galveston June 1st. She lived on a site granted to her father by the Mexican government. Her father, she once said, came to Texas from New England in 1820 and became associated with the noted Gulf of Mexico privateer when Lafitte used Galveston Island as an operating base from 1817 to 1821.

## TEXAS REPUBLIC MAP

Talco Times: "A map of Texas when this State was a republic is owned by Dr. Stephen H. Grant, of Deport, (Lamar county). At that time, 1840, Texas extended farther west and north than it now does, including the greater part of New Mexico and parts of Colorado and Wyoming. The map is a reproduction of one made in November, 1840, by John Arrowsmith of London, England."

## CIGARETTE TAX INCREASE

Sam Kimberlin, director of the cigarette and occupation tax division of the Comptroller's Department, said Texas' receipts from its 3c-a-package cigarette tax had increased 121 per cent in the last five years, from \$3,182,564 in 1933 to \$7,027,531 in 1938.

## TRAINS PIGEONS FOR U. S. ARMY

Odessa Bulletin: "Uncle Sam has enlisted Dewitt Raley, of San Angelo, in his defense preparations. Raley is breeding and training homing pigeons for service of the War Department. Despite rigid requirements he has had 15 pairs accepted in the past 18 months."

## 15TH CHILD WEDS 15TH CHILD

Brownsville Herald: "Here's one for Bob Ripley's Believe It Or Not. A young married couple here are each the 15th child of families in which there were 16 children. Williams S. Roberts, 1321 Adams street, Brownsville, is the 15th child of Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Roberts, who celebrated their 56th wedding anniversary recently. His wife, the former Lydia Florence Champion, is the 15th child of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Champion. The story would be complete if Mr. and Mrs. Roberts each had the same birthday, but they were born a few months apart."

## OLD BIBLE SURVIVES RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

Port Arthur News: "Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Griffin, of Brownsville, own a Bible, 200 years old, that once figured in religious persecutions in Germany when officials sought to destroy it. Ancestors of Mrs. Griffin saved the Bible by baking it in a loaf of bread. Despite its age, the Bible is still in good condition. It is printed in Bohemian."

## CAUTION WHILE STORING FEED STUFF

"Nearly \$2,000,000 fire property loss each year is sustained by the farmers of Texas, according to Marvin Hall, State Fire Insurance Commissioner. "All feedstuffs should be well cured and dried before being stored. Even then, feed should be examined occasionally during the periods it is stored to see that it is not becoming heated and ready for spontaneous combustion. If these and other simple rules are followed by the farmer, he will no doubt reduce his fire loss and thereby benefit himself and his neighbor," Hall said.

## STATE GOVERNMENT DEBT HIGHER

Despite increased tax collections, the net debt of political subdivisions in Texas increased last year \$4,997,191 to the total of \$646,374,586, State Auditor Tom King reported recently. The gross debt of all counties, cities and other taxing districts was \$686,029,446, against which there had been accumulated sinking funds of \$39,654,860. While the \$5,000,000 increase was being recorded, tax collections were up for those same districts \$6,715,385, all on the part of local subdivisions. The State's ad valorem tax collections decreased \$1,970,013 during the same period. With total assessed valuations of \$4,145,625,416, the debt means \$15.59 for every \$100 of assessed valuation in the State, King said.

## FINDS THREE GOLD BARS

Clarksville Times: "Three bars of gold, weighing ten pounds each, were discovered by Will Patterson, who lives about ten miles northwest of Clarksville, (Red River county). The gold bars were found near Patterson's home in an old wooden box buried in the ground at a depth of 2 1/2 feet. How long this bullion had been hidden on the circumstances of its burial were not ascertained. Mr. Patterson did not explain how he came to believe that treasure was buried in the place where found, but his belief was such that he had been exploring that vicinity for some time. "The gold was carried to a local bank and forwarded to Washington. Apparently it was pure. If tests in the assay office of the U. S. Treasury prove it to be genuine the value should exceed \$15,000, based on the current price of gold in the United States."

## A Jolly Idea

MAC

SAY—WHERE DID YOU PICK UP THAT PHONEY ENGLISH ACCENT? YOU'VE NEVER BEEN TO ENGLAND.

OH, I JUST CULTIVATED IT.

CULTIVATED IT, EH? WELL, YOU'D BETTER PLOW IT UNDER!

HELLO, BOB.

CHEERIO, MAWSTER MAC, OLD BEAN, AND 'OW ARE YOU GETTING ON?

By Boughner

I FAWNCEY YOU'RE GOING TO THE LIBRARY, EH WOT?



## Poultry News

### Tar Saves Chicks

When Parker Taft sees a blood spot on one of his chicks he daubs a bit of roofing tar on the wound. Taft, who lives in Stephenson county, Illinois, says cannibalism will not get started if small wounds are attended promptly.

### Gives No Warning

Coccidiosis sounds no danger signal, but breaks out in the poultry flock suddenly, cautions D. D. Meyer, of the Missouri College of Agriculture. It not only causes a serious set-back and death loss, but the future egg production capacity of the pullets that survive may be reduced 20 to 30 per cent.

### Keep Young and Old Apart

It is best to keep the young pullets separated from the mature flock because some of the hens may be carriers of diseases to which older birds are immune, but to which the youngsters may be susceptible. Also, the older birds may be harboring parasites which they are able to withstand, but which can do much damage in the young flock.

Keeping the flocks apart will also help in getting more feed into the youngsters, since the mature flock won't be able to keep them away from the feed hoppers, as some of the bossy hens will do if the flocks are together. It will also aid in caring for them, since the uniformity will make it possible to feed according to a definite system.

### Ample Water Supply

Because of the extremely high water content of eggs—and there's about one pint of water in every dozen eggs—it is important that water be before the laying flock continuously. Any reduction in water supply for the laying hen means only one thing—fewer eggs in the nest. It is advisable to supply at least two containers for each 100 hens, and water should be available before sunrise and after sundown.

### Keep a Weather Eye Open

It is good policy to keep an eye out for local squalls, the kind that because of their heavy wind and beating rain keep chicks from getting into the houses. When they are coming up, get busy and round up the youngsters and get them into the houses. High grass, strong wind, and heavy rain may be too much for them. Give them plenty of room at the entrances and enough of a head start so they can all be in safely when the storm breaks.

### Urges Green Feed

The use of green feed for the poultry breeding stock has been found to be helpful in improving the hatchability of eggs, urges E. M. Funk, of the Missouri College of Agriculture. If such feed is not available on the range, alfalfa leaf meal should be added to the ration or brightly cured alfalfa hay may be placed in racks where the birds can eat the leaves.

### MAY BE ANCIENT LOOT

Latest archaeological find in Egypt was made at San-el-Hager in the Nile Delta by the French Professor Pierre Montet of Strasbourg. This find was the mummy of one of Egypt's kings, "Sheshonk" or "Shishak" as referred to in the Old Testament. Unlike most ancient Egyptian tombs recently discovered this one had never been entered by grave robbers and the tomb's interior was found just as it was left after the burial about 950 B. C. Many ornaments and other treasures were found in the tomb, leading the discoverers to believe that this was the King Shishak mentioned in the Bible in Kings I 14:25-26 which reads as follows: "And it came to pass in the fifth year of King Rehoboam that Shishak, king of Egypt, came up against Jerusalem; and he took away the treasures of the house of the Lord, and the treasures of the king's house; he even took away all; and he took away all the shields of gold which Solomon had made." The ornaments found in the tomb may be part of this plunder.

## DANGERS THREATENING FROM WITHIN

Any organization which preaches or incites racial or religious prejudice, whether that organization is composed of native-born Americans or aliens, is contrary to the public interest.

But it is my belief that none of these dangers I have mentioned will become real threats to our system of government, or to our form of government, unless we fail to set our economic house in order.

The real dangers to our system of government are the continuing unemployment, continuing farm depression, the continuing stagnation of business.

Idle men, idle dollars, idle machines—these are the real threats to the continuance of the United States that we know and want to keep.

It is a short cut to say that purchasing power must be restored, although without purchasing power, of course, there can be no market for goods and services, under our system of doing business.

But there is a growing belief that purchasing power will not be restored until idle money goes to work. There are 8 billion dollars of idle money in our banks.

So it looks as if that is the job ahead of us—to encourage idle money to go to work, so there will be jobs for idle men.

That is a big job, but it will have to be done. It will be done, when it is done, by co-operation of government, finance, business, industry, agriculture and labor.

Finally, I am confident, we will get that co-operation, and will succeed.—Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas.

## BATTERY RADIO IMPROVEMENTS

Great strides are being made in the improvement of battery radio receiving sets—more so this year, it seems, than ever before.

Zenith Radio Corporation has announced a new kind of radio for farm and home use which is called "THE UNIVERSAL."

The receiver will operate on a small dry battery which is enclosed in the cabinet. In this form it is portable and can be moved from room to room, requiring no aerial or ground connection as it operates on a new device called a wave magnet. Also this wave magnet is removable from the cabinet and can be attached by means of small suction cups to automobile, train, street car, airplane, or boat windows and allows for radio reception while being transported. Back home on the farm, the battery plug can be moved from the portable battery to a large 1,000-hour life battery for long low cost operation. Also on the farm or in the city it may be plugged into an electric socket, direct or alternating current and operated from the power line.

In rural homes that have no power lines, the set is ready for socket power, if as and when the power lines come. No adjustment or any additional parts are needed, just unwind the power cord and plug it into the socket, the receiver then operates from the power lines.

To transfer the receiver into a portable again, just remove the plug from the socket wind up the wire, pick up the set and walk off with it playing. In addition to the above Universal operation features, it is possible to plug into the front of the cabinet a small loud speaker of soft sponge rubber, this can then be tucked into a pillow and the loud speaker is automatically turned off. This is very attractive in homes, hospitals, or any place where only one person is to hear, preventing others from being disturbed. A small telephone speaker or with head band is connected in the same way, permitting easy reception for those who are hard of hearing or where only one person is to listen as may be the case at football or baseball games or late hours. The receiver is finished in luggage airplane cloth, completely closes up when not in use and comes with a leather handle for easy transportation, small compact and light in weight.

## A LITTLE FUN Jokes to Make You Laugh

### Ready to Co-operate

A lawyer claims to have received the following letter from a client: "My husband got struck by an automobile, number 87263. If the owner is rich, sue him at once. John wasn't bruised any, but on your notifying me that you have brought suit, I will hit him in two or three places with a hammer."

### Safety Mark

Sambo entering the junk business was trying to borrow \$100 from a banker to buy a horse and wagon which he offered to put up as security for the loan.

"But how could I keep track of that wagon?" asked the banker. "How do I know you wouldn't sell or trade it off?"

Sambo thought for a moment, then answered, "Ah could hab yo' name painted on it."

### Couldn't Figure Out

A school teacher one day, during the hour for drawing, suggested to her pupils that each draw what he or she would like to be when grown up.

At the end of the lesson, one little girl showed an empty paper.

"Why," said the teacher, "isn't there anything you would like to be when you grow up?"

"Yes," said the little girl, "I would like to be married, but I don't know how to draw it."

### Authority

The junior partner had been on a visit to a distant branch office, and was giving his father a full account.

"The manager there," he said, "is apt to take too much on himself. I gave him plainly to understand he must get authority from here instead of acting too much on his own."

"Yes," said the senior dryly. "So I gather. Here's a telegram from him."

The telegram ran: "Office on fire. Please wire instructions."

### Confusing

"Is your new boy friend progressive?"

"It's hard to say. He wears last year's clothes, drives this year's car, and lives on next year's salary."

### Tact

The passenger on a streamlined train hailed the porter. "What time do we get to New York, George?"

The porter replied thoughtfully: "We're due in New York at 1:15, unless you hab set your watch by Eastern time, which would make it 2:15. Then, of co'se, if you's goin' by daylight-saving time, it would be 3:15, unless we's an hour an' fifty minutes late—which we is."

### Money Safe

The editor of a paper in western Indiana declares it to be a fact that a "cub" reporter on an Evansville sheet, in describing the murder of a man in an adjacent town, wired his paper as follows:

"Murderer evidently in quest of money. Luckily Jones had deposited all his funds in the bank the day before, so that he lost nothing but his life."

### Tall Fish Story

The American was telling an Irishman: "The fish are so numerous in one river in my State that people there just drop a pail into the water and pull it out full of fish."

"Well, now," said Donovan, "do you know that in the River Liffey, in Ireland, if the people want a pail of water they have to push the fish out of the way before they can get the pail in?"

### Tragic Mistake

A dear old New England spinster, the embodiment of the timid and shrinking, passed away at Carlsbad, where she had gone for her health. Her nearest kinsman, a nephew, ordered her body sent back to be buried—as was

her last wish—in the quiet little country churchyard. His surprise can be imagined when opening the casket, he beheld, instead of the placid features of his aunt Mary, the majestic form of an English General in full regimentals, whom he remembered had chanced to die at the same time and place as his aunt.

At once he cabled to the General's heirs explaining the situation and requesting instructions.

They came back as follows: "Give the General quiet funeral. Aunt Mary interred today with full military honors, six brass bands, saluting guns."

### Inscrutable

Michael has a wee thatched house, And he would marry me. And Michael has twice twenty ducks, The finest you could see.

Dennis has both pigs and ducks, And he is sweet and kind. A finer lad than Dennis, It would be hard to find.

Terry has no house nor ducks, And Terry's not so kind. The old ones do be saying I must have lost my mind.

Now I would love a house and pigs, And someone sweet to me. And why I'm loving Terry Is more than I can see.

### Fine Distinction

"You can't get in here on a half-ticket," exclaimed the doorkeeper at the circus.

"I thought I could," apologized the small town citizen. "I have a bad eye, and I only expected to see half the show."

"Then you'll have to get two tickets," said the doorkeeper. "If you only have one good eye, it'll take you twice as long to see the show."

## BUCK HEAD BATH HOUSE

Mineral Wells, Texas. Where mineral baths are given by experienced attendants. Inexpensive, scientific baths—nature's way to eliminate poisons causing rheumatism, neuritis, etc. J. B. Thomas, Manager.

### These Modern Times

Mother (at 2 a. m.): "You needn't have waited up for me, dear."

Daughter: "I know, mother, but someone had to let grandma in."

### Not Piecemeal

Motorist (after hitting a pedestrian): "Here's a dollar, my man, I'll send you more if you'll give me your name."

Victim: "Nothing doing; you can't run over me on the installment plan."

### Wife's a Wonder

"My wife's a wonder," says a friend. Last winter she knitted me socks out of an old bathing suit of mine, and this summer she has knitted herself a bathing suit out of my old socks."

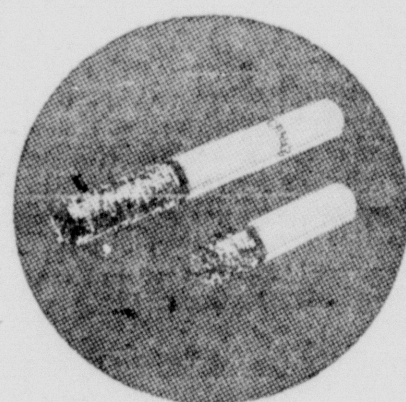
### In "Old Virginny"

A gentleman driving an automobile on a back country road in old Virginia many years ago when there were few automobiles, met an old-fashioned high carriage in which was an old-fashioned couple. They jumped to the ground and the automobile came to a halt.

The gentleman of the car stepped forward and offered to help lead the horse past the automobile.

"Oh, never mind the horse, never mind the horse," said the old gentleman. "You lead the old lady past that thing and I'll get the horse by all right."

By burning 25% slower than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested—slower than any of them—CAMELS give smokers the equivalent of 5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!



SEEING IS BELIEVING!

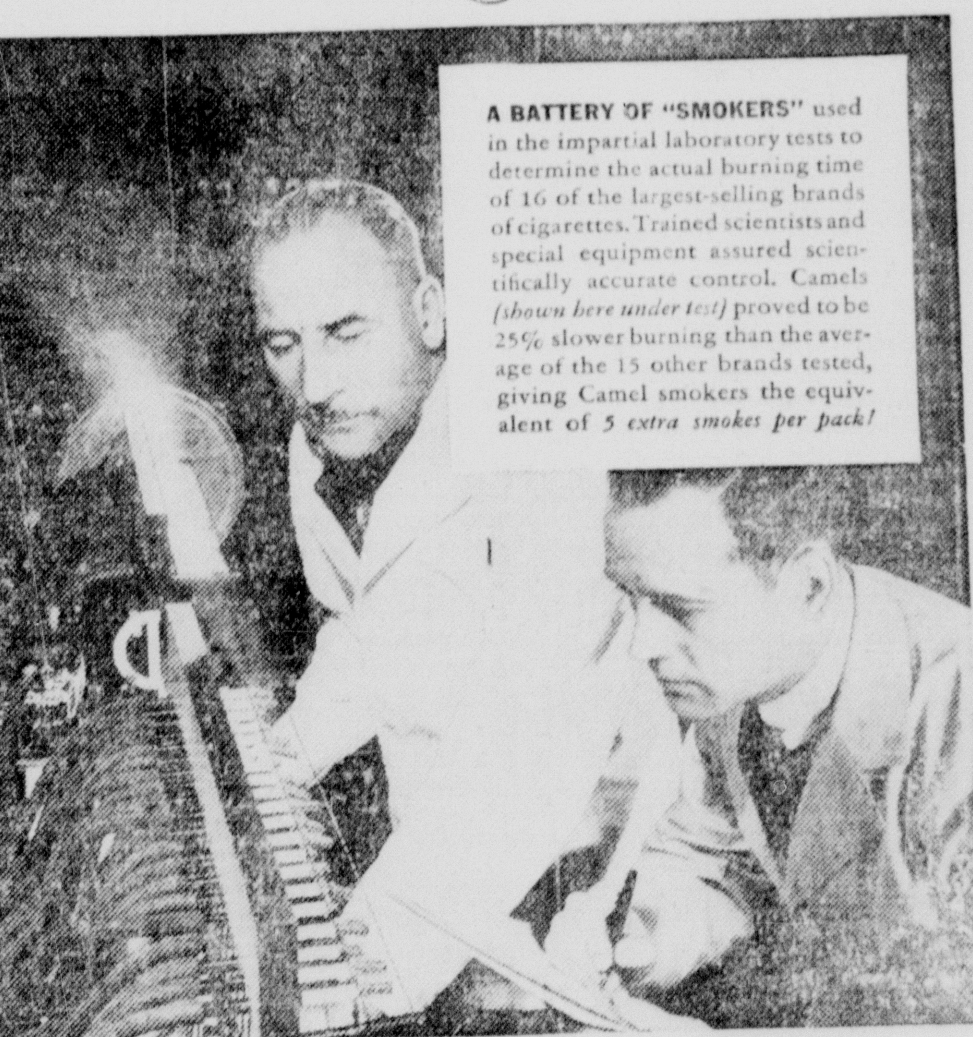
CAMEL'S expensive tobaccos, so inexpensive to smoke—is welcome news to millions who are keen for the smoking thrill of finer tobaccos! Naturally, a slower-burning cigarette, Camel, gives more and better smoking for the money. And now the impartial research of a leading laboratory proves that Camels burn far slower than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands. Here are 3 cigarette facts discovered by this scientific group:

- 1 Camels were found to contain MORE TOBACCO BY WEIGHT than the average for the 15 other of the largest-selling brands.
- 2 CAMELS BURNED SLOWER THAN ANY OTHER BRAND TESTED—25% SLOWER THAN THE AVERAGE TIME OF THE 15 OTHER OF THE LARGEST-SELLING BRANDS! By burning 25% slower, on the average, Camels give smokers the equivalent of 5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!
- 3 In the same tests, CAMELS HELD THEIR ASH FAR LONGER than the average time for all the other brands.

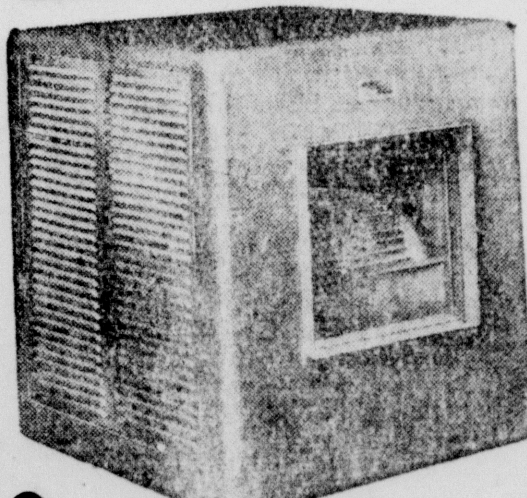


SMOKING IS BELIEVING!

Now—as the summer season of extra smoking starts—begin enjoying the cigarette of extra smokes! Everyone can afford the coolness, the true mildness, the ripe, delicate taste and fragrance of smoking pleasure at its best. Yes, enjoy more smoking for your money and the added bonus of Camel's costlier tobaccos. Try Camels—America's favorite and thriftiest way to true smoking enjoyment!



A BATTERY OF "SMOKERS" used in the impartial laboratory tests to determine the actual burning time of 16 of the largest-selling brands of cigarettes. Trained scientists and special equipment assured scientifically accurate control. Camels (shown here under test) proved to be 25% slower burning than the average of the 15 other brands tested, giving Camel smokers the equivalent of 5 extra smokes per pack!



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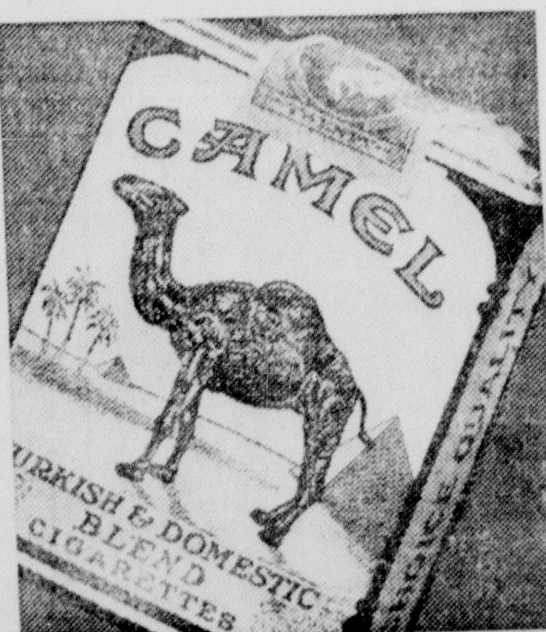
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THE CIGARETTE OF COSTLIER TOBACCOS

Penny for penny your best cigarette buy!



# TEXAS FARM NEWS REPORTS

It is estimated that nearly \$80,000 worth of onions will be shipped from the Ennis, (Ellis county), area this season. Local marketing experts say the average yield is 120 bushels to the acre, though some producers made as high as 150 bushels.

Truckers report cantaloupes in Webb and Zapata counties escaped most damage and this year are of the finest quality ever grown in that area. It is expected that the equivalent of about 80 carloads will be shipped from Laredo before the season is ended.

Sally Corya Britain, home demonstration agent of Dimmitt county, reports that housewives were elated at a recent demonstration to learn that if a ring is drawn with chalk around the leg of a table where sugar ants are found, they will not cross over the line. Those women who have already tried it say, "It works like a charm."

Stella Long, 5-year-old blind girl, wandered for 17 hours when she became lost on the 80-acre farm of her parents near Long Lane, (Camp county), but reached safety when she followed the sound of the tinkling bell on a cow. The cow finally went to a water trough in the farm yard, where the child was found.

Something of a record has been made by Sebe Tindie, 76-year-old Henderson county farmer, for successfully fattening young pigs. Mr. Tindie has nine 4-month-old pigs which average 160 pounds each. The average East Texas 4-month-old pig will weigh around 70 pounds. Tindie's pigs were fed on peanuts, corn and table scraps.

Joe Collins, of Wilbarger county, has had very good results with his first silage feeding, as reported by Fred Rennels, county agricultural agent. He fed 12 head of steers beginning in November, 1938, and finishing in April, 1939. He used alfalfa hay, corn silage and grain ration. His calves weighed approximately 480 pounds when placed on the feed and, at the end of 150-160 days' feeding period, weighed an average of about 780 pounds, making a gain of about 2 pounds a day.

As advised by E. M. Regent, swine husbandman of the Texas A. & M. College Extension Service, Mr. Roebuck, whole farm demonstrator of Lamb county, built a self feeder for his hogs. He now has 48 pigs on the self feeder of threshed milo and half cotton seed meal and tankage, with alfalfa pasture. He has had his pigs on the self feeder for three weeks and says, "When I put them on it there were several runts in the litter, but now they are the most uniform bunch of pigs I have ever raised."

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YOU'LL GET GOOD SALES AND SERVICE.

Dr. P. A. Young, pathologist in charge of tomato leaf disease study at the Texas Experiment Station in Jacksonville, (Cherokee county), is growing 57 varieties of tomatoes. The varieties range from ordinary tasteless, acidless white ones to brilliant red ones, thus proving Texas soil will grow many types of this vegetable.

Ferdinand, a 7-month-old, 450-pound bull on the farm of Foy Walker, near Waco, (McLennan county), has mastered a bag of tricks of which any circus animal might well be proud. His owner and trainer reports the bull rolls a barrel, walks on a barrel, walks on his knees, hurdles a man, lies down and plays dead, answers to call and responds instantly to commands.

Dave Ogle, Terrell county ranchman, challenges anyone to build a cheaper rock dam than he built this year. He used only one sack of cement to store up about 50,000 gallons of rain water. There are a number of rock bottom and sided "pot holes" along the creek that runs through the Ogle ranch. One in particular is about twenty feet wide, forty feet long and about five feet in depth at the deepest place.

C. R. Lacey, of Centerville, (Leon county), last year poisoned all the trees on some 40 or 50 acres of land on his farm. There was no grass on this land at all before the trees were poisoned. A recent check up shows that now approximately 50% of the ground is covered by grass, while just across the fence from Mr. Lacey's land, where no deadening has been done, there is hardly any grass. Because of the fine results obtained on this plot of ground, he intends to deaden the trees on the rest of his land this summer.

A survey of Texas farmers' opinion shows 95 per cent of land owners and 96 per cent of tenants favor expansion of the Farm Security Administration's activities in helping good tenant farmers to buy land. The survey was made at a series of 14 meetings recently completed, in counties extending from Wilbarger in the Rio Grande Valley to Fannin on the Oklahoma border, and from Hall county in the west to Anderson county in the east. A committee of the Texas Agricultural Workers' Association sponsored the meetings.

According to S. L. Neal, county agricultural agent of Rusk county, farmers are finding Triple Super Phosphate to be very effective in pasture demonstrations. Where it has been applied, the grass seems more palatable, tender, and of a more nutritious quality. Where clover has been planted and growing, a very good growth is noticed in both the clover and grasses. Peas and vetch show striking differences where Super Phosphate has been applied. The conclusion reached is that phosphate is all that is necessary to apply where leguminous plants are growing, since they take nitrogen from the air.

A sugar beet weighing 13 pounds, perfectly developed, was taken from the farm of J. W. Thigpen in Pinehurst addition (Orange county), and was an almost average of the crop.

Mrs. Roy Owen, of Dallas, was startled when she gathered eggs at her henhouse and found an egg laid by a 2-year-old hen which was four inches long and in the shape of a snake. The yellow was in that part of the egg representing the head of a snake.

Reports indicate Rockwall county farmers have harvested a bumper oat crop this year. Yields have run as high as 90 and 100 bushels per acre. A new strain of Nor-Tex oats was used, which growers say has increased the yield over ordinary red strain by 60 to 65 bushels per acre.

E. Hueske, farmer near Brenham, (Washington county), reports the rare case of a mare which gave birth to twin colts—one a horse and the other a mule. The mule colt lived two days only, but the horse colt was still living at this writing.

Mrs. Marion Wade, of Schleicher county is providing her family with a variety of vegetables from her frame garden, which cost her only \$1.00—just the expense for the seed. Canvas is used for the cover, and elastic loops fasten it down. She has tile sub-irrigation for the garden, which is 42 feet long and 5 feet wide.

What is claimed as the world's first bale of 1939 cotton was ginned on June 12 at Rio Grande, (Starr county). Francisco Lozano, 75-year-old pioneer border farmer, grew the cotton on 60 acres he planted January 14. It was Lozano's third straight year to produce the first bale; he also had that honor in 1927, 1929 and 1935, being the only man to make this record six times.

Interesting figures recently released by Purina Mills indicate that a flock of 100 hens will earn more money than five bales of cotton. Here are the figures: One bale of cotton, at \$1.40 is worth \$42.50. Five bales are worth \$212.50. One hen, properly fed and managed, should lay 185 eggs a year; figured at 14¢ each, one hen will produce \$27.71 worth of eggs, or 100 hens \$277.50 worth of eggs, or \$65 more than five bales of cotton.

Blanco county has done a lot of soil and water conservation during the past year, according to Ross B. Jenkins, county agricultural agent. 62,000 acres of cedar have been eradicated, 150 miles of terraces constructed, 2,000 feet of wells dug, 6,000 acres of deferred grazing, 18,500 cubic yards of dirt moved in building of tanks, 246 cubic yards of masonry dams constructed, 200 acres of pasture land contour furrowed, 70 per cent of the people in the county have participated in some kind of soil and water conservation measure.

It's a long time until Thanksgiving and Christmas, but a Brownwood, (Brown county), poultry co-operative is working night and day dressing turkeys which will be shipped to eastern cities for cold storage. More than 6,000 turkeys will be dressed.

The dairy cow is fast replacing the cotton field as the major source of farm income in Hopkins county, according to County Agent, Mark Buckingham, who reports a survey showed that 3,000 of the county's farmers—more than 60 per cent—are selling milk as a cash crop.

Nueces county boys are interested in digging trench silos in order to finish feeding out their beef calves. Leon and Bobby Bernsen have dug one with a storage capacity of 4½ tons of whole grain. Johnnie Heese, of the same community, has dug one with a capacity of 10 tons of whole grain. These two silos are the first whole grain silos constructed by 4-H club boys in the county, but other club boys are expected to follow their example.

M. B. Starr, of Eastland county, found planting fifty-five acres of sweet potato plants in a week no hard job, reports Elmo V. Cook, county agricultural agent. Starr used a planter which takes the place of more than thirty men. The machine plants from 8 to 10 acres of plants per day. It digs a trench, waters the plants, and covers them up on two rows at a time. Four men who ride the planter place the plants in the machine by hand. Starr is thus able to get his plants into the ground when moisture and weather conditions are favorable.

C. S. Calahan, of Tom Green county, was threatened with the loss of his cotton crop due to a small black beetle, or the adult of what is commonly known as the "false wire worm." County Agricultural Agent, W. I. Marshall, reports this loss has been averted through the use of poison bran mash. A recheck of the field on the third day showed as high as 24 dead beetles under one weed. Mr. Calahan used 400 pounds of bran mash in covering eighty acres of ground. He poisoned four rows and skipped two, and believes the poison can be placed even more thinly, as it seems to attract the insects which carry the poison with them.

Mr. Ed House, of Hall county, tells his county agricultural agent, W. B. Hooser, that he has proved the thriftiness of sheep raising on range grass and milo. In reviewing his sales of wool and lambs, Mr. House reports that the clip from 201 sheep amounted to 2,309 pounds of fleece, an average of 11.4 pounds per animal. He believes this high average is due to a number of favorable conditions. "It's a good county for sheep," he says, "and there is no better feed for them than threshed milo. The income from wool more than pays for the feed bill, bringing a good cash profit from every fat lamb sold."

Ben Foster, progressive farmer of Hickory Grove, (Anderson county), has bought and paid for an 80-acre farm during the past ten years, mostly from sale of watermelons, it is reported. His sales average about \$200 a year from 5 acres of melons.

Present conditions point to a fine pecan crop in Brown and adjoining counties, according to H. G. Lucas, leading grower of this section and State pecan growers' official. No indications of insect infestation have appeared at this writing, Mr. Lucas reports.

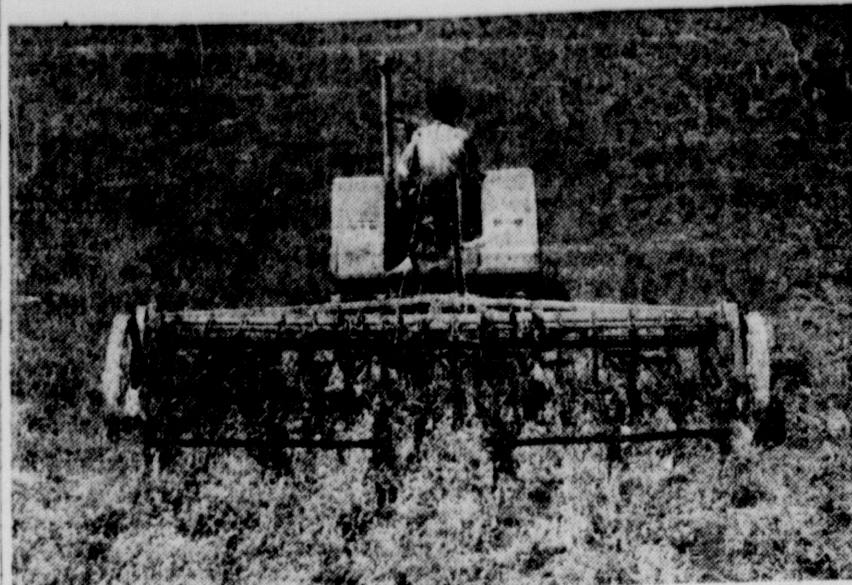
According to G. W. Brown, county agricultural agent of Jim Hogg county, Mr. D. Aldrete's 12 rows of cotton show a marked increase in size of plants and amount of fruit as a result of fertilization. This was the first year he had used fertilizer, and it's causing a lot of attention to be brought to his crop.

As suggested by J. F. Roseborough, horticulturist of the A. & M. College Extension Service, Ethelda Miller is eliminating alkali in her orchard soil. On spots where the soil looked ashy on top of the ground, she noticed that the plants there had died. She has now planted cowpeas between the rows of trees, and will turn under to enrich the soil and rid the ground of alkali.

Mr. J. N. Dubose, of Edinburg, (Hidalgo county), has reported to his county agricultural agent R. G. Burwell, that his poultry certainly helps out on the family income. He reports as follows for the month of May: Sold 60 dozen eggs per week at 15¢ per dozen or \$9.00 per week. The feed bill was \$4.60 per week, leaving \$4.40 per week income from 150 White Leghorn hens.

According to J. V. Bush, county agricultural agent of Waller county, J. B. Anderson, farmer and cattleman of the Brookshire community, is successfully harvesting 75 acres of flax with a combine. He expects a yield of better than 14 bushels per acre. He believes the secret to successful harvesting of flax in this section is first to have a good stand of the plants, then let flax ripen before attempting to harvest.

## LOW COST PER ACRE



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- Preparing Seedbeds
  - Summer Fallowing
  - Conserving Moisture
  - Killing Weeds
  - Orchard Work

Few farm machines can be used for such a variety of work and at such low cost per acre as the McCormick-Deering No. 8 Field Cultivator. It is a practical machine for preparing seedbeds. It is ideal for all types of summer fallow. It gets the weeds, conserves moisture, and helps to control erosion. Many fruit growers like to use it in the orchard and grove because it is low, easy to handle, and does a fine job of

keeping down weeds and cultivating cover crops. Ask the International Harvester dealer to demonstrate the No. 8. Inspect its sturdy main frame, its tempered cultivator shafts. See the wide choice of shovels and points available for your own particular requirements. Put the No. 8 Field Cultivator to work for you this season... see for yourself what a first-class job it does.

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## McCORMICK-DEERING FIELD CULTIVATORS

A goat dipping demonstration was held on the Fitzsimons ranch, in Llano county, recently. A large cattle vat was used. It was charged with wettable sulphur, using ten pounds to 100 gallons of water. Over 900 goats were dipped in less than two hours.

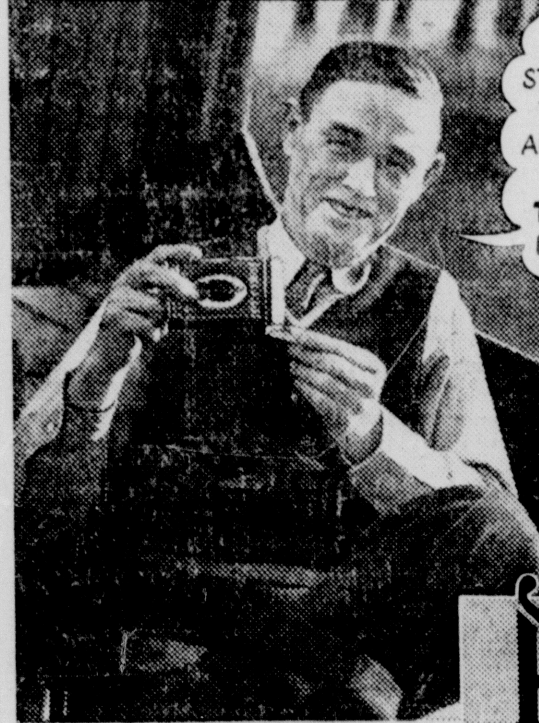
Wherever two or more farmers organize for the purpose of cotton improvement, the government will furnish free of charge classification and market news service provided for in the Act, announces K. E. Voekel, representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Austin. County agents may be contacted for further details.

Charles A. King, Jr., county agricultural agent of Starr county, reports that worms are bothering chickens in his county, that egg production has dropped as much as eighty per cent, and weight of the birds has diminished by more than fifty per cent. Benito Gomez, poultry raiser, is now using snuff followed by castor oil to deworm his chickens, with a very good degree of success, states Mr. King.

Texas farmers received \$27,006,000 in cash income during April, a fourth more than in April last year, and nearly four per cent above the five-year average, University of Texas business statisticians have announced. A gain of more than 5 per cent in farm cash income was realized for the first 4 months of 1939 as compared with the same period in 1938.

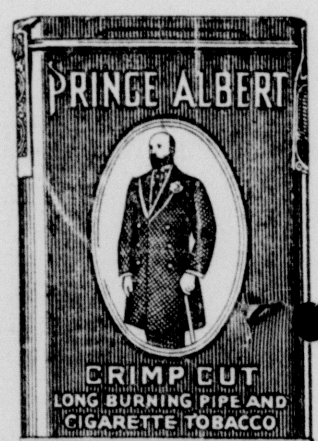
## HERE'S THAT NEAT, FAST-ROLLING TOBACCO

That smokes so mild and yet so rich!



THE PRINCE ALBERT FOLKS START WITH CHOICE TOBACCO. THEY TAKE OUT THE BITE, ADD THE CRIMP CUT, AND PASS ON THE FASTEST-ROLLING, TASTIEST 'MAKINS' TOBACCO I EVER WRAPPED IN PAPERS

"Easy on the tongue, princely to the taste, speedy on the roll—yes, sir, Prince Albert has plenty on the ball," says C. H. Denmead (left). Prince Albert lays right, rolls up firm, and smokes milder with tasty body. You get 70 swell "makins" cigarettes in every tin of Prince Albert! Try Prince Albert today.



70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every handy pocket tin of Prince Albert

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**PRINCE ALBERT**  
THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

## Scientists Say:

THE AVERAGE READER SEES APPROXIMATELY 1.25 WORDS PER GLANCE BEFORE THE EYE MUSCLE SHIFTS THE VISION TO THE NEXT POSITION



WHEW! IT'S A HEAT WAVE!

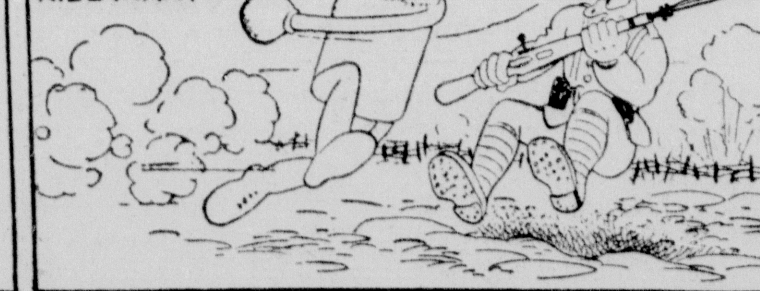


WHILE A CANADIAN GEOLOGIST REPORTS THE EARTH'S PRESENT CLIMATE COOLER THAN "NORMAL," THE TEMPERATURE AT SPITZ-BERGEN, IN THE ARCTIC, HAS RISEN ABOUT TEN DEGREES IN LESS THAN FIFTY YEARS

RUBBER HAS MORE THAN FIFTY USES IN THE MODERN AIRPLANE



POISON GAS IS REGARDED BY MILITARY MEN AS AN ECONOMICAL WAY OF KNOCKING OUT MEN IN BATTLE. IT DOES NOT KILL MANY







★ Providing the ultimate in facilities for recreation and rejuvenation. The finest mineral waters and therapeutic baths with complete massage. Eighth-mile long sun veranda, luxurious accommodations. "Where America Drinks Its Way to Health." Bakerwell Health plan room, meals, baths, massages, from \$35 a week. European plan from \$2 a day.

LOUIS GAMBRELL, Manager.

## THE BAKER HOTEL MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS

### Aboard the Submarine

(Continued from Page 2)

their submerged speed remains about the same, 7 to 11 knots. Their cruising range has been doubled; in wartime that range was from 5,000 to 10,000 miles, and today it has been lifted to 10,000 to 25,000 miles. But their submerged endurance has not been greatly improved; from 36 to 72 hours is about the limit. Nor has there been much increase in diving depths. The maximum now is perhaps 420 feet. Ordinary cruising depth is around 115 feet.

Storage batteries have been improved in safety but not materially in efficiency. And no satisfactory substitute has been found for the old engineering setup of "Diesels on the surface, motors submerged cruising," but it is not yet successful. So the wartime procedure is still the same—to cruise submerged during the day on batteries and electric motors, and to cruise on the surface at night, recharging the batteries.

There has been considerable improvement in the habitability of submarines. Air-conditioning and air purifying apparatus, cork lagging, now prevent excessive humidity and provide better ventilation than formerly. And submarine crews now have more comforts. The efficiency, endurance, physical condition and morale of the crews have accordingly improved.

### Torpedo Improvements

There have been spectacular improvements in torpedoes. They now have greater range, greater speed and far more accuracy. New methods make them far more of a precision weapon. Submerged guns have shown no

major changes except in their adaptability to anti-aircraft use.

Tremendous strides have been made in submarine communication, in radio, in sound-detection work through the water. Radio direction finders are now a part of every submarine's equipment and direct radio communication with home bases and underwater radio communication are possible. New supersonic equipment makes it possible for submerged submarines to detect approaching ships, chart their courses and fire torpedoes without actually observing the target.

But one thing has not changed, as the dramas off the New Hampshire coast, in Liverpool Bay and Cam Ranh Bay so recently demonstrated. When a submarine is trapped on the ocean floor it is still human bravery and human endurance that are called upon to contrive whatever rescue may be possible. There are few death-traps in this modern world more recalcitrant to swift, salvage operation than a submarine at the bottom of the sea.



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General Passenger Agent  
Dallas, Texas

## Our Boys and Girls

AUNT MARY, Editor, Route 5, Box 179-B, Fort Worth, Texas.

### DEAR FRIENDS:

By the time you read these lines the glorious Fourth of July will have come and gone. My hope is that the day we celebrate as Independence Day was enjoyable and profitable to you. Did any of our club members read the Declaration of Independence on July the 4th? Every boy and girl should be familiar with the words of this great document as written, adopted and handed down to us by the founders of our government.

I do hope each of you will take a definite step toward some project for the summer. Probably you do not know how to swim—then make "learning how to swim" your project. Maybe some one would like to have an attractive scrap book, while another desires to read a good book or two. Be sure to select some worthwhile project, then set yourself to making it a real accomplishment this summer.

Have a good vacation—boys and girls—then be ready for a successful year in school this fall.

Love to you all,  
(Signed) AUNT MARY.

### JOURNEYS TO THE PAST

Adjoining the southern borders of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona lies a country whose history is as thrilling as that of ancient Egypt. It is Old Mexico. No doubt some of my readers plan a vacation trip to this interesting place. Travelers report the scenery of Old Mexico lovely and the highway much improved.

In a colorful article, written by L. E. Elliott, we get a picture of Mexico as it was long ago:

"Walk among the almost breath-taking stone carvings of Miltia (Southern Mexico), climb the heights of Teotihuacan and Monte Alban, and you will find a pervading restlessness; one is conscious of something breathing, as though the bold and triumphant intent of the Mexican builders still lived and moved. This subtle and disturbing atmosphere of vitality is not due solely to the innumerable drawings and sculptures of gigantic serpents, of tigers and strange monsters, of grotesque gnomes whose eyes watch from a thousand walls. You can imagine former beautiful buildings, crowded daily; again the brilliance and sound of that thickly-populated and industrious Mexico upon which the Spaniards burst more than four hundred years ago." Thus the author begins his story.

It is a story of the glory of the Aztec empire which flourished in Mexico for untold centuries, until completely destroyed by the invading Spaniards.

Dwellings of the humbler folk of that ancient empire are gone; but palaces of the kings, communal dwellings connected with the social and religious routine, temples of the numerous native or adopted gods of Mexico were built for permanence, and parts of them still stand in modern times. Their smooth walls were richly decorated, and shone with such resplendent whiteness that the amazed Spaniards at first thought they were covered with silver. Awe-inspiring ruins of the beautiful temples still remain on their pyramid bases.

Center of Aztec power was the shining twin lake cities of Tenochtitlan and Tlatelolco in the Vale of Mexico. They were guarded by the eternal mountain snows of Ixtaccihuatl and Popocatepetl.

Very little is known, as yet, about the origin of the Aztec people. In its period of splendor, the Aztec empire was well organized, powerful and progressive.

Bernal Diaz del Castillo (Spanish conquistador) wrote long ago: "When we arrived at the great market place, we were astonished at the number of people, the quantity of merchandise that it contained, and at the great order and control that was maintained, for we had never seen such a thing before. Each kind of merchandise was kept by itself and had its fixed location marked out. We saw dealers in gold, silver, precious stones, feathers, mantles and embroidered goods. There were other wares, consisting of Indian slaves, both men and women. Some were brought along tied to poles with collars about their necks so they could not escape, while others were left free. There were those who sold cloths of henequen and ropes, sandals and sweet-cooked roots—all kept in a certain place in the market assigned to them. In another part there were skins of tigers and lions, of otters and jackals, and many other animals. Some were tanned, some untanned.

"Beans and sage, fowls and cocks with wattle" (i. e. turkeys which the Europeans had never seen before), "rabbits, hares, mallards and young ducks were sold for food; quantities of fruit, a great variety of pottery, sellers of honey and honey paste, vendors of lumber, benches and firewood were also seen. We were shown paper made of magney fibre, reeds scented with liquid-ambar and filled with tobacco."

Castillo also wrote of the sale of tin, cop-

### MOTHER GOOSE DOT PUZZLE

Riddle Me



per and raw gold. This gold, he said, was placed in white goose quills so that the gold would show through and, according to length and thickness of quills, the value of the gold was established.

Many of the Spanish conquerors wrote about the extreme cleanliness of the temples and courts of ancient Mexico.

How so great and populous a country could have gone down before a handful of Spanish invaders is still astounding. Cortes had but four hundred and fifteen men with him; the Aztec empire contained at least ten million people.

Some of the finest ruins of this ancient civilization are to be found in the valley of Miltia, between the modern cities of Oaxaca City and Tehuantepec.

Should any of our readers visit Old Mexico I hope they will write me a letter, telling what they saw, so I can publish it on this page.

### CLUB NEWS

Thank you, boys and girls, for your loyalty to our club. Memberships continue to pour in each day.

I do hope you enjoyed my special letter to you last month. It is always a pleasure to write each of you personally.

Please write and suggest a contest you would like to have, or any other activity which would make more fun for the club.

### Be a Member

If you are not a member of THE FRIENDLY HOBBY CLUB, we want your membership this month. We hope all our readers will join in the fun and activities of our club.

### Club Rules

1. There are no fees or dues now or at any time.
2. All that is required is for you to fill out the coupon below and mail it at once to Aunt Mary, Route 5, Box 179-B, Fort Worth, Texas.
3. You will receive your membership card, list of instructions and secret code as soon as we get your coupon.
4. You may join as many as three departments, but NO MORE. The departments are as follows: (A) Friendly Correspondence, (B) Sunshine for Others, (C) Stamp Exchange, (D) View Cards, (E) Miscellaneous, (1) Coins, (2) Curios, (3) Souvenirs, (4) Butterflies, (5) Clippings, (6) Books, (7) Postmarks and (8) Magazines.

### Membership Coupon The Friendly Hobby Club

Pledge: I promise to be fair and square and to do my best in all I undertake.

Name..... Age.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

I want to join Department: A ( ) B ( ) C ( ) D ( ) E ( ) and 1 ( ) 2 ( ) 3 ( ) 4 ( ) 5 ( ) 6 ( ) 7 ( ) 8 ( )

Please check no more than 3 of the above.

### Anniversary Contest Award

It is a real pleasure to announce the winners in our last contest, "Why I Think My Hobby Is Best." All of the entries were very good.

FIRST PRIZE: One dollar in cash goes to Billie Jean Tatum, General Delivery, Lamesa, Texas.

SECOND PRIZE: Seventy-five cents in cash goes to Sybil Jimmerson, Route 4, Tatum, Tex.

### Next Big Contest

It is an easy matter to enter contests on this page. Get ready now to enter the contest which will be held next month. You are in for a lot of fun and some little cash that may come in handy. So get your pens, pencils ready, and WATCH THIS PAGE FOR THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

### Secret Message

19-39 42-19-31-31 26-23 33-32-25-23-38-27-37-44 39-34 38-23-33-24 33-27-32-23 34-22 33-23-42 32-23-32-26-23-37 22-34-67 25-34-33-39-23-38-39 19-33 27-40-21-40-38-39.

### THINGS TO DO

History tells us that for many long years people depended upon the use of their hands for a livelihood. Leaders of today seem to agree that the development of the mind and hand go together in training leaders of tomorrow.

Here are a few suggestions for the young people, outlining things they may do this summer to develop skill in the use of their hands:

### Clay Models

From time immemorial making and baking mud pies has been the joy of every child. (Continued top next column)

But objects fashioned out of mud and sand do not last long, the child is unable to create lasting work.

On the other hand clay, which is but a damp lump of soil, can produce objects which fascinate not only youngsters but "oldsters" as well. In the beginning only crude shapes are possible, but soon the worker, with a little encouragement and practice, is able to model very good likenesses.

Clay can be purchased in several forms. It can be secured in moist form from potteries where stone jugs and crocks are made, or from some stores that carry it in stock. It also comes in powdered form, five-pound packages, which may be purchased from school supply houses. This powder has to be mixed with water to the right consistency; then molded into leaves like bread. Clay should be kept in a covered galvanized pail. If you keep a damp cloth or canvas wrapped around the clay, it will stay moist and in workable condition for several weeks. If clay should become too hard to work, break it into small pieces with a hammer, place in a bag and put into water until the clay has absorbed enough moisture to soften. Use only a small piece at a time to work with.

Try your hand at any simple object at first. Then try rolling the clay into the shape of a banana, a rolling pin, little balls, etc. The balls may be threaded with heavy linen thread and a coarse needle while they are soft, placing a piece of paper and a clay ball alternately on the string to keep balls from sticking together. Hang the completed chain on a nail and let dry thoroughly, after which the paper may be torn away and the beads painted with water colors. (Use as little water as possible). If you want them to be even nicer, use shellac over the paint.

From a simple start like this some young artist may become a great sculptor who began work by modeling clay in summertime.

### Chains

All about you are materials for making the most interesting chains and other forms of handwork. There are wild berries that can be gathered, and many things in the home garden that can be used. Try to be original in color schemes and arrangement of your chains.

A combination of squash and watermelon seeds makes a chain in black and white contrast. Such seeds as corn, peas and beans can be dried and kept for winter days to come. Acorns and horse-chestnuts require heavier string, but make an attractive chain. Popcorn and cranberries strung together or separately make pretty decorations for holidays.

Straw cut into inch lengths and strung with berries makes a pretty chain. Macaroni cut into short lengths and painted red, white and blue colors looks quite patriotic when strung in proper order.

Dandelion stem chains and daisy chains provide a lot of fun. Pine-needles and leaves strung together form a very artistic chain.

A novel table-cloth can be made by pinning leaves together in a solid square. Use one leaf for a napkin and set the table with acorn cups.

Just look around and you will find a world of new and interesting things to do with your hands. Make a list of these things you find for your teacher next fall. She will be proud to know you have used your summer vacation so well.

And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. John 8:32.

## New York World's Fair

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OLD HORSE

The longest lived horse on record is a brown plough horse named Old Billy which died in 1822 at the age of 68.

His master, Henry Harrison of Manchester, England, had owned him for 60 years.—National Humane Review.

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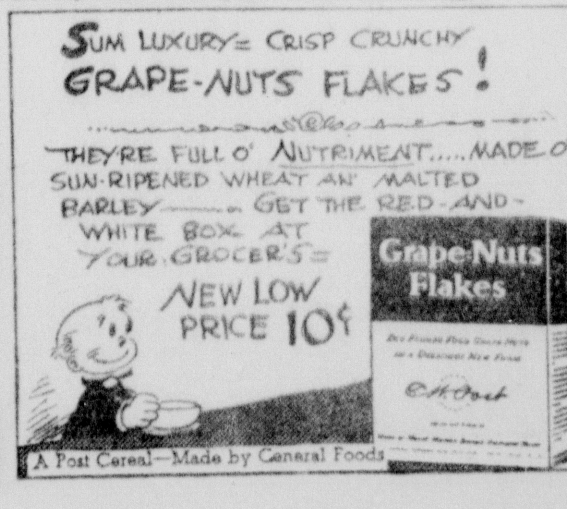
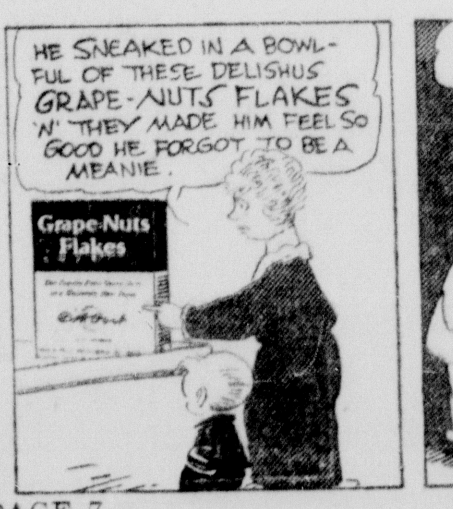
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OUT WHERE YOU CAN PARK

By Hobin

### JERRY ON THE JOB





# HOUSEHOLD HELPS

MRS. MARGARET STUTE, Editor, Route 5, Box 179-B, Fort Worth, Texas.

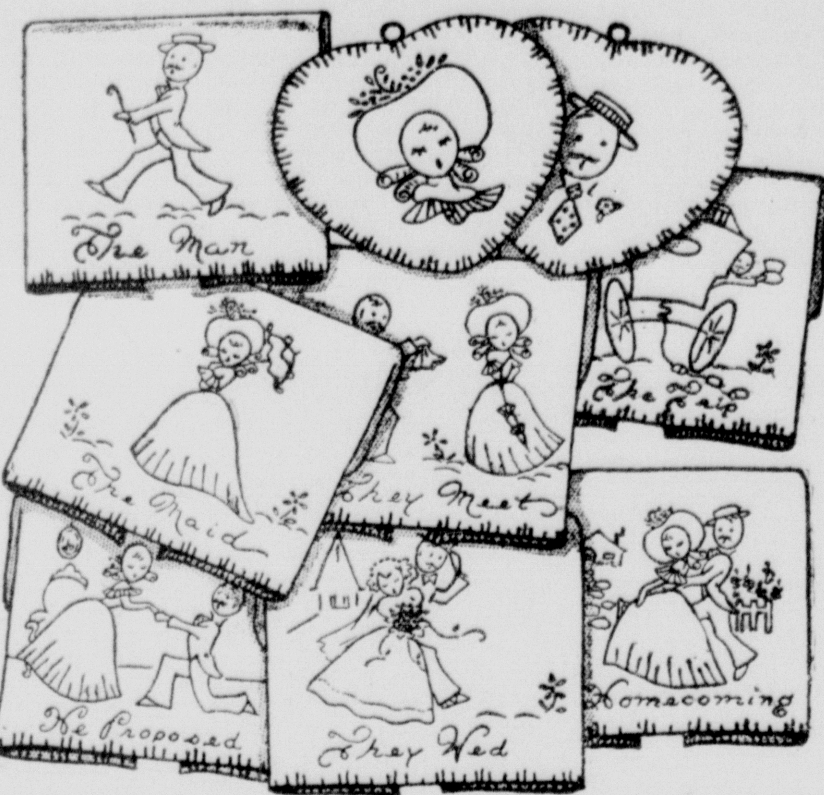
## "Boy Meets Girl"

Prosaic dishes—let's make that task romantic with this intriguing set of tea towel designs—the story of the man and the maid. In simple running stitch you can pursue their romance on a different towel for each day of the week, or you can add a bit of applique. Their portraits as depicted on the pan holders may be appliqued and embroidered on heart-shaped pieces of red.

Number C8659, price 10c, brings the seven tea towel and two pan holder motifs—a set of these would make a grand shower gift. And your transfer will stamp several times.

Address all letters to Southwest Magazine, Needlecraft Dept., Box 166, Kansas City, Mo.

## BUSY WOMEN'S WORKBASKET



## GLASS IN MODERN INTERIORS

"Break a looking-glass and you will have seven years bad luck," has been a common saying. Even today some people cling to this superstitious belief. It is said the superstition grew out of the great expense of making glass in early times. Until late years a good grade of glass was difficult to produce. But since the World War much progress has been made in manufacturing this product. Today glass is one of the most versatile and useful products of modern science.

Many of the new uses for glass, both inside and out, are being shown in exhibitions over the country. Interior decorators especially have made numerous and highly artistic uses of glass.

Not even in the Eighteenth century, when Venetian glass had such popularity, does the glass-blower's art rate so high in decorative importance. Today it is more easily available, is less expensive, less fragile, and has new adaptations, such as glass bricks and fancy molded shapes. Entire walls and sometimes ceilings are sheathed in mirror glass, the kind frequently found in entrance lobbies, halls and dressing rooms. In the home the entire end of a living room, or wall of the bath room, may be covered with glass. A mirror glass wall may be made yet more attractive by dividing into panels. A frieze may also be engraved on the upper part.

In one living room the center part of a long wall is sheathed with mirrors from baseboard to cornice, and draped on either side with curtains. This forms a setting for an Empire-period couch, in front of which a large glass pedestal bowl supports a sheet of clear glass made into a low coffee table. A mirror-paneled door is at one side.

A glass-topped table has been fashioned with curved sheets set on edge for supports; and a gaming table, made entirely of glass, has a checkerboard etched and colored on its top. A small table radio has been constructed with the cabinet made of transparent glass, enabling you to see the mechanism inside.

Many hearth walls, or at least the space above and around the fireplace, are now surfaced with mirror glass backed by silver or some other color. Wall cornices, door framing and inset wall mirrors are designed by interior decorators to give a scintillating effect to either modern or period furnished rooms.

We can also be grateful for the more practical uses of glass, which provide us with shatter-proof automobile windows, moderately-priced mirrors and a host of lovely glass odds and ends within the price range of everyone.

## LAUNDRY ROOM FOR FARMS AND SMALL TOWNS

The old-fashioned farm house usually had a shack room added on the back for laundry work. Here, with the aid of a laundry stove, a few tubs, bench, washboard and some homemade soap, was done the family wash. It was usually expected then that a washerwoman's back would become bent, her hands rough and red, in course of time. However, now the farmer's wife has available many conveniences for doing family washing. In some farm homes electric-powered washing machines lighten the housewife's burdens. The U. S. government reports that a washing machine is one of the first purchases when rural homes are electrified.

Of even more importance than electricity is the convenience of running water. This feature is a great help in the modern laundry room. A practical room for this purpose is almost impossible to suggest, for different families require different working conditions, but a few general rules will apply to all such rooms. One leading soap manufacturer has the following suggestions:

"It is very important to have water piped into the laundry room, and a convenient place

arranged for disposing of waste water without having to lift tubs. These two features will lighten work tremendously for any woman doing her own washing.

"Next rule is to place tubs near the light. If room is dark and dingy, give it a coat of light paint or whitewash. This will brighten it up considerably.

"The tubs, washer and stove should be arranged together in one group; the ironing board, clothes rack, iron, etc., in another. A table on rollers, so it can be moved from one unit to another, will aid greatly in sorting, soiled clothes on their way to the tubs. It will also serve for sprinkling freshly dried clothes, or for folding ironed clothes. Sometimes a stationary table or built-in shelf can be placed conveniently between the two units so it will serve for both.

"In any laundry a low platform on wheels is useful for moving baskets of clothes or pails of water from one place to another.

"Shelves, or cupboards, for supplies are another important part of a well-balanced laundry. Soap and miscellaneous washing supply.

(Continued top next column)

plies should be grouped together on shelves; clothes-line and pins should form another group, iron and ironing board another.

"With some homes it is necessary to wash in the kitchen. In this case it is always convenient to have a portable tub stand, or even a bench with rollers on, so that tubs can be moved easily from one place to another. Storage space for tubs, wringer, washboard and ironing board must also be given consideration."

Make of wash-day as little hard work as possible if you wish to keep your health, your looks and your kindly disposition.

## WE DINE

When I was a child, my mother used to ring a big old school bell, that hung between two posts, when dinner was ready. The dinner hour then was 12 p. m., not 6 p. m. The meal served around 6 p. m. was called supper. The heaviest meal of the day was eaten at 12 noon. We eat less ravenously now than we ate 20 years ago, mainly because few of us do the hard work our parents did. It is better that we eat less, since physicians agree that probably "more graves are dug with knife and fork than dug with a spade."

While planning meals for your family, take into consideration the type of work they do. For members doing heavy work, a more substantial diet is necessary; for those doing light work lighter meals are preferable.

Here are some delicious recipes that will add zest to any menu:

### Grape-Nut Puff Pudding

- 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 egg yolks, well beaten
- 3 tablespoons lemon juice
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 4 tablespoons grape-nuts
- 1 cup milk
- 2 egg whites, stiffly beaten.

Add lemon rind to butter and cream well; add sugar gradually, blending after each addition. Add egg yolks and beat thoroughly; then lemon juice. Add flour, grape-nuts and milk, mixing well. Fold in egg whites. Turn into greased dish and place in pan of hot water. Bake in slow oven (325°) 1 hour and 15 minutes. When done, pudding will have crust on top and jelly below. Serve cold with plain or whipped cream. Serves 6.

### Jelly Fruit Cup

- ½ cup diced oranges, sections free from membrane.
- ¼ cup diced canned pineapple
- 1 cup pitted, canned white cherries
- ¼ cup Certo Plum Jelly, or any other red jelly
- 2 tablespoons water.

Combine fruits. Beat jelly with a fork, add water and heat until jelly is dissolved; pour over fruit and chill. Serve in sherbet glasses.

### Spicy Cheese Mixtures

Cream cheese may be mixed with various herbs and spices and used as sandwich fillings or canapés spreads. Try savory or powdered sage blended with cream cheese. Celery seed and plenty of paprika to color the cheese makes a good combination. Curry powder and cream cheese with a stuff of olive for garnish is another unusual combination. Chili powder and paprika are both delicious blended with either cream cheese or cottage cheese. Don't forget onion or garlic, salt and prepared mustard when you are looking for a spice to add to sandwich fillings.

# FLAVOR

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## AMERICAN COTTON

There was a time when American cotton seemed king, so dependent were the spinners and weavers of foreign countries upon the American fiber. But Brazil, Egypt and other lands have planted cotton, adding to the world supply. Competing materials—rayon and silk, for instance—have added to King Cotton's woes. This season American cotton exports are estimated at 3,500,000 bales against an annual average from 1923 to 1938, of 8,215,000 bales.

The result has been low cotton prices for growers, with resulting disarrangement of Southern economy. Government loans, pegged prices, curtailed production, none of these measures has overcome the trouble in cotton, and recently Secretary Wallace sought another way out. He issued a call for an international cotton conference to meet in Washington next September. Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, India, Mexico, Peru, the Sudan, Soviet Russia, France and Britain were invited to participate with a view to discussing a possible world-wide system for controlled cotton production and marketing.

## THE OLDEST GIRL

No one knows her name, but anthropologists are certain that although she died when she was only 18 or 19 years old, her skeleton is now at least 20,000 years of age. The oldest young girl in America rests peacefully in Hall G at the Field Museum in Chicago. People travel hundreds of miles to see her, because she is the only complete skeleton of a prehistoric person of the Cro-Magnon period in the United States—probably the only one on this continent.

No one can tell, of course, exactly what sort of adventurous life she led. They do know, however, that she was probably a Magdalenian beauty of position. Her bone construction shows a well-formed, lithe young body; her skull indicates pleasing facial features and contains a set of beautiful teeth.

She was found in a rock shelter at Cap-Blanc, in southwestern France. As this shelter was a remarkably fine one, the girl must have been someone of position in the community. Her skeleton was discovered quite accidentally by a workman who was digging around among the debris on the floor. She was found lying on her left side, her knees drawn up, her right hand covering her face. An ivory point of a spear was unearthed close by, over her abdominal cavity. As her

bones showed no signs of disease, it is very possible she was killed by this point. On the walls of the cave, in high relief, was sculptured a frieze of horses of the Celtic type. The work was skillfully and accurately executed. One head in particular, showing a long-faced horse, with small nostrils and pointed ears, is today considered a masterpiece—even under present standards. No one knows whether this young girl was the artist—Youth To-Day.

## FOUR NPA REPORTS ON NATIONAL ADVERTISING

The Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association released to its members a new study listing national advertising expenditures by classifications in newspapers, magazines, radio and farm journals for the year 1938. The figures were compiled by Media Records, Inc., for the bureau.

National advertisers, the study shows, last year spent a total of \$376,318,593 in newspapers, magazines, chain radio, spot radio and farm journals. The breakdown by media gives newspapers \$148,713,036 or 40%, magazines, \$127,327,819 or 34%, chain radio, \$71,342,632 or 19%; spot radio, \$16,161,415 or 4%, and farm journals, \$12,773,691, or 3%.

## "HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO START DANCING 10 MINUTES AFTER BREAKFAST?"

ASK JOAN BLONDELL AND MISCHA AUER

"WE CERTAINLY WERE GRATEFUL FOR THE QUICK FOOD-ENERGY POST TOASTIES GAVE US!" say these two stars of the new Universal picture, "EAST SIDE OF HEAVEN"

## HOW POST TOASTIES CAN HELP YOU START BUSY DAYS ON YOUR TOES...

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That's why Joan Blondell, Mischa Auer and millions of active folks everywhere get off to a quick morning start with a heaping bowl-

ful of crisp, delicious Post Toasties... the "Wake-Up Food!"

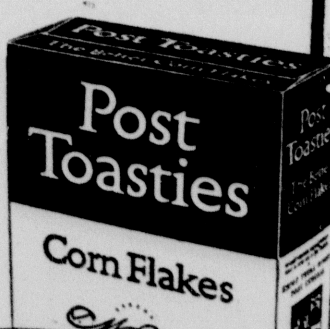
And how your family will love the marvelously tempting flavor Post Toasties bring you! Every crisp, crunchy flake is filled with the rich goodness of sun-ripened corn!

Post Toasties' price will make a hit, too! For Post Toasties are now selling at a NEW LOW PRICE—the lowest in their history. Get a package from your grocer today!

TUNE IN JOE E. BROWN

Every Thursday Night—Columbia Network

"POST TOASTIES HIT THE SPOT WITH US KIDS—AND HOW!" says young Bobby Mulligan of Towns, N.Y. "I have a big bowlful with rich milk every morning. Boy, they taste swell!"



POST TOASTIES—THE NATION'S Wake-Up FOOD  
TOPS IN TASTE!... LOW IN PRICE!... RICH IN QUICK FOOD ENERGY!

## AIR PILOTS AND STUDENTS

There are 38,612 active flying students in the United States. Active pilots number 20,675. Only 11,233 airplanes are available for a total of 59,287 men and women in aviation.—Western Flying.

Whoso eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life; and I will raise him up at the last day. John 6:54.



## WHEN IT RAINS, IT POURS

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